THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1942—VOL. XXXV, NO. 13

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

2,000 Plants In N. E. Plan Fire Defenses

Battleship system is held good example to follow in promoting safety of the nation's manpower.

The Cocoanut Grove fire has brought public pressure to bear upon the need for stronger safeguards against fire and bombing hazards. This is the third in a series of articles dealing with efforts to build defenses against fire.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Adding the lessons of Cocoanut Grove to 10 years of fire-fighting experience throughout New England, 2,000 industrial plants in this region are today laying the groundwork for a postwar unit system of fire defenses patterned after the manner in which a modern battleship holds potential conflagrations in check.

Eight months ago there were only a few hundred plants enlisted in this wartime battle against fire. Today there are 2,000, and by next year when New England reaches the peak of its wartime production, the Regional Committee on Conservation of Manpower in War Industries expects to have several hundred more plants equipped with trained squads who know to a man where to go and what to do when fire breaks out.

These plans were described today by Lewis E. MacBrayne, Regional Director of the Conservation Committee, as part of the general program of awarding war production contracts to New England industries. Fire precautions constitute an important part of this program under the threat of bombings. Hence the war is said to be developing a technique for fire protection that could well be carried over into peacetime industry.

Trained Personnel

Cocoanut Grove had no personnel trained for fighting fire. A series of studies of the reasons for the "night spot" blaze and why it was not held in bounds strengthens

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AEF Food to Fatten British Yule Larder

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 10

When American soldiers go out for Christmas dinner with British families they'll go well stocked.

So that the troops will not be a burden upon their hosts, the Army has arranged for each soldier to take along a food basket containing "more than any one man could eat." It will contain such delicacies as bacon, coffee, milk, fruit, tomato juice, butter, lard, tea and rice.

Curley Admits Finance Group Friends of His

Admission that he had appointed a new Boston Finance Committee when he became Governor, composed of friends and political supporters who were under obligations to him "to a degree," was made today by Representative-Elect and former Gov. James M. Curley. He made the statement in the United States District Court before Judge Charles E. E. Wyzanski, Jr., and a jury in the trial of his $500,000 libel suit against the Curtis Publishing Company of Delaware.

In cross-examination by Attorney John L. Hall for the Publishing Company, Mr. Curley was asked if he knew that Mayor Mansfield was investigating Edmund L. Dolan in connection with the sale of stock to the city of Boston.

Objection was voiced by Wendell P. Murray, Mr. Curley's counsel, but after a brief conference at the bench, Judge Wyzanski ruled that "the plaintiff did not come here as Sir Galahad, but he did come here aggrieved, and under the circumstances, he has invited a broad inquiry."

Mr. Curley admitted that he had brought about the retirement from the finance commission of Charles M. Storey and Joseph J. Donahue, and that he had caused the ejection of their counsel from a hearing in connection with the changes in the commission's personnel.

Judge Wyzanski frequently warned Mr. Curley to confine his

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Wallace Says Milk Statement Was Distorted

Vice-President planned his 'quart a day' quota as a symbol; Allies arrange joint use of resources.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace charged today that critics of his postwar proposals had "wilfully distorted" his statement about making it possible for everyone to drink a quart of milk a day when the war is over.

At the same time it was learned that the United Nations are planning joint use of their resources after the war to reconstruct the world. This information came in an independent comment from Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States after a Pacific War Council meeting at the White House. The joint use of resources, it is thought, may eliminate some of the criticism that the United States will have to foot the whole bill.

Vice-President Wallace, charging distortion of his views, declared in an interview that his earlier statement was only a literary phrase. That he had no desire to force milk down the throats of those who do not like milk or to reform the diets of foreigners.

"Wilful Distortion"

"I used the statement," he said, "as a symbol of a higher living standard. It seemed to me to be one that would be easily understood but some people have wilfully distorted it.

Apart from the Wallace interview, the comment of Mr. Nash indicated that discussion is going on regarding postwar plans.

Hull's Opinion

There have been undercover differences of opinion between Mr. Wallace and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on the other hand, on postwar plans. This has not broken out into an open clash but has rather been a background of war of maneuver and position.

Mr. Hull has succeeded in bringing the agency for postwar planning into the State Department and in limiting the scope of the board of Economic Warfare in this field, where it had been started by Milo Perkins, an intimate of Mr. Wallace, who shares his bold views on building up backward parts of the world industrially.

Mr. Hull is known to take the position that there is about equal danger from isolationists, and what he calls extreme internationalists, although he does not list the latter by name. His policy is designated as "liberal commercialism." He does not seek, he explains, to divide up the world in advance into specific nations, but argues that that should be left till the war is over.

While the Secretary of State favors discussion of postwar programs he does not want these made too specific, fearing that rival sects and cliques will spring up. At the present time Mr. Hull seems to have the practical job of postwar planning pretty well bottled up in the State Department.

Messrs. Wallace and Perkins and their school, on the other hand, argue that America's prosperity and peace will depend on world prosperity. For the first time, they contend, techniques have been achieved for giving minimum food and clothes to the world.

Difference in Temperament

The difference between Messrs. Wallace and Hull is largely one of temperament and might easily translate itself into a serious clash over policies.

The Vice-President is one of the few men in Washington giving vent to the lofty Wilsonian idealism that characterized America's entry into World War I. Critics say the idealism inspired the nation at the time but produced an aftermath of cynicism in the Armistice let-down.

Mr. Hull would probably argue that he has a more realistic approach, and by aiming less high will succeed in going further. To him have rallied many conservative critics of the Wallace-Perkins school, including more than one ex-isolationist, alarmed by the global implications of the Wallace philosophy. It is significant that Mr. Hull cites his opposition to isolationists and "extreme internationalists" with about equal disfavor.

President Roosevelt's position is obscure. He definitely supported his much-respected Secretary of State when the latter demanded that postwar planning be transferred from the BEW to the State Department. On the other hand, he himself picked Mr. Wallace for the Vice-Presidency against aggressive opposition at the Chicago convention, and fnudamentally the Wallace idealism appeals to Mr. Roosevelt.

Allies Capture Gona From Japanese; Eisenhower Gets Air Reinforcements; Japanese Fight Grimly for New Guinea

Associated Press

The Powder Is Dry but the Feet Are Wet

United States Army troops, carrying full packs, are followed by native porters as they wade across a stream in the New Guinea jungle. Troops in the South Pacific use every means of transportation, but here they fall back on the "shoeleather express."

Trapped units cling to remaining area with tenacious grip; gain made by Allies.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 10—The struggle for control of the last few square miles of New Guinea territory still in Japanese hands continues. It has proved to be tougher going than most persons expected.

To the uninitiated it sounds unreasonable that comparatively few enemy machine-gun posts, lacking adequate artillery support and practically cut off from reinforcements, should be able to hold up Australian troops who have proved themselves expert fighters, and a force of fresh, untired Americans.

That, however, is what is happening in the Gona-Sanananda sector, where I have been sitting and waiting for the end for the past two weeks.

That the position is so is no reflection upon the quality of United Nations troops. Aussies are tough fighters; Americans are getting over their tenderfoot stage and are gradually learning some tricks of jungle fighting. They don't lack anything in their desire to clean up the campaign as soon as possible.

Tantalizing Situation

To a soldier it is a tantalizing position. We are faced by an enemy reduced in numbers. Yet it is exceedingly difficult to blow him out from his well prepared and well concealed jungle strongholds.

The Japanese has been pounded from the air and he can make little retaliation. Since I have been here we have had only one strafing—a most unpleasant personal experience but quite ineffective from a military viewpoint. Australian 25-pounder guns, one of the best artillery pieces of its kind in the world, have shelled his positions or where we think they are and have registered on his barges and dumps on the beaches.

American and Australian mortars have lobbed their shattering bombs on and around where the Japanese remain hidden. Against this weight of shot, shell, and bomb, the Japanese has only a few light mountain guns, fewer mortars than ourselves, and, apart from ample quantities of automatic weapons, only one heavy machine gun, which is generally known as the "woodpecker."

Strength of Trapped Animal

The fact is that we are facing an enemy who has the desperate strength of a trapped animal. He is entrenched in a country where skill in constructing defenses gives the defender an enormous edge over the attacker.

The narrow avenues of approach to enemy positions are swept and enfiladed by fire from every angle.

Even if the enemy is dug out by bayonet or blasted out by grenades or mortars there are still scores of other posts to be destroyed before the attack can be successful.

In any case it is difficult to lob either grenades or mortar shells into his positions which are buried deep in the forest and frequently have been found to be concreted over and have very narrow entry slits.

For three weeks now Americans, supported by Australians who have fought over the whole range from Ioribaiwa, have been engaged in a

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Big battle brewing in Libyan desert — Soviet gains 7 miles on central front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

General MacArthur's Allied forces have marched into the Japanese base at Gona on New Guinea and occupied the surrounding area. The enemy therefore is crowded into a small beach area around Buna 12 miles away, with the Allies closing in from both sides.

An announcement 16 days ago from Allied headquarters that Gona had been entered appears to have been somewhat premature.

When driven out from Buna, the Japanese will have lost the bases from which they organized their march to within 30 miles of the Allied base at Port Moresby. If General MacArthur can then establish an airbase in the Buna-Gona district, he will be within easy bombing and strafing distance of the remaining Japanese bases on New Guinea—Salamaua and Lae.

In any case, his Flying Fortresses and Liberators range out daily from Port Moresby and the North Australian coast to drop 500-pound bombs on Japanese bases around the South Pacific islands. Today, they had a stiff air duel over Gasmata on New Britain and downed 10 Japanese planes, damaging four others.

On a similar mission, Allied heavy bombers—apparently 200 to 300 of them—returned to Turin, Italy's great arsenal city, and further pulverized the smoking ruins of Fiat and other heavy industrial plants left after Tuesday night's raid.

Dispatches from both the Tunis and the El Agheila sectors show the fronts virtually quiescent, although with every indication of imminent action.

In Tunisia, the Allies appear to have received air reinforcements sufficient to control the Stukas that have been holding them back around Tunis and Bizerte and, therefore, may be expected to resume the attack. The Morocco Radio states that an Allied offensive already has been launched. The unreliability of this source, however, makes confirmation necessary. Allied headquarters report nothing but patrol activity owing to rainy weather.

In the other North African field, Libya, one correspondent reports that Marshal Rommel's position at El Agheila is stronger than that taken by the British Eighth Army at El Alamein. However, there are signs that General Montgomery may be ready to attack. The Germans say that artillery and scouting activity in Cyrenaica have increased. They also state that they have found British troops ready for attack and have bombed them and their supply dumps.

Meanwhile, the Russian front still remains active. White-clad ski troops and white-painted tanks are moving over the packed snow against the Germans. An advance of seven miles near Velikie Luki, an important railway center 150 miles west of Moscow, was claimed. The Germans conceded that their line had been pierced, but said it had been closed again.

Gona Captured:

Japanese Still Cling To Buna Beachhead

Complete occupation of the Gona area of New Guinea by Allied forces directed in the field by Gen. Douglas MacArthur himself was announced today.

The Japanese thus lost the northern anchor of their stubbornly defended but ever-narrowing beachhead in Papua, a foothold already cut into segments by Australian and American jungle fighters.

Prime Minister John Curtin made the first announcement of the Gona conquest in the midst of a war review before the House of Repre-

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Tunisia Victory Hinges on Supplies; Allied Thrust Too Fast for Equipment

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the surface the Tunisian picture does not look too rosy.

A front line has been stabilized about where the initial contacts were made and there has been no significant change in that front in three weeks. In terms of the blithe optimism of the first week, it looks as though the Anglo-American forces in Africa had been stalled by unexpected developments.

But it is early yet to accept popular disappointment as a measure of any professional setback.

The public is certainly disappointed. Too many thoughts jumped straight from the African landings to Hitler's defeat and overthrow. But the War Department never offered any basis for expecting Tunis and Tripoli to succumb in the first sweep.

No Undue Delay

The central question is, has there been any undue delay so far in the progress of operations in Africa?

The answer is that a three-week period may be necessary to bring major forces up to the skirmish line and, under the circumstances prevailing in Africa today, perhaps much more time will be required.

There are two factors to be borne constantly in mind in watching the African campaign:

1. The size of the area already added to the territory of the United Nations;

2. The fact that Hitler can fly fighter planes and small dive bombers to the African front whereas the Allies can only fly bombers from their main bases to Africa.

Even though the French authorities of Algiers and Morocco only put up a short resistance against

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Speedier News Plan On North Africa War

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 10

United States Army authorities in London declared yesterday that war news from North Africa, which sometimes has been as much as 15 days late, would be speeded up.

"We are well aware of the deficiencies," a headquarters announcement said.

"Experts have been called in and we are now at work improving communications. There is every hope that war dispatches sent from Tunisia soon will be reaching England the same day."

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, By Air to London, Passed by Censor, Dec. 1, Delayed—The Royal Air Force and United States airmen are carrying out three main tasks here.

The first in order of priority is to cover advanced elements of Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Anderson's Army.

The second is to bombard Bizerte and Tunis, where the Axis has been pouring in troops, and to attack Axis air fields.

The third is to safeguard United Nations convoys in and off French North African ports.

The first has been made unexpectedly difficult by two factors—the very speed with which General Anderson found himself able to thrust into Tunisia to pin back the Germans as far east as possible and the fact that early convoys inevitably carried equipment designed to cope with a stiffer and more protracted resistance than actually was encountered.

Because of the latter consideration, various heavy combat matériel was given priority over the knd of ground equipment that is required for rapidly extending a chain of air fields such as is necessary to provide fighter cover over troops advancing as fast as General Anderson's forward elements did.

Situation Improved

The situation now has improved, but there was a period at one air field when half a "service commando" was servicing four squadrons of planes.

These service commandos are

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Ickes Tells Railroads to Move More Fuel Oil to New England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes revealed today that he has called railroad executives on the carpet and ordered them to do a better job of getting fuel oil to New England, facing a serious heat crisis between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15.

Mr. Ickes said the 550-mile, 24-inch oil pipeline from Texas to Illinois would be fully installed some time next week, but that it might lie useless more than a month for lack of pumping equipment.

He said he had asked War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson for steel for a second, 20-inch pipeline to carry petroleum products from Texas to the East, but Mr. Nelson had requested more details on this line. The additional information will be furnished next week, Mr. Ickes said.

Mr. Ickes announced that he also has written a letter to Mr. Nelson, expressing the hope that he will switch some of the 26,000 tank cars now carrying vegetable oils, grapefruit juice, industrial alcohol, wine, and chemicals to fuel oil.

The Co-ordinator's moves to attempt to relieve the critical New England fuel oil situation coincided with a visit from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts during which he described the impending crisis as "desperate" and went home convinced of the necessity of more widespread conversion from oil to coal as the best hope of relief.

Mr. Ickes said Governor Saltonstall had suggested to him that it "might be necessary" to close oil-using theaters and churches—but no schools—to conserve oil if they did not convert to coal but Mr. Ickes said he did not know "where or when that might be necessary."

In the face of decreasing tank-car shipments to the New England area, Mr. Ickes disclosed that he had called J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, to his office and told him in strong language that the railroads must make more tank cars available to carry fuel oil.

Tank cars transported only 767,058 barrels of oil to the East last week, compared with 778,852 during the previous week. Mr. Ickes said he had expected shipments would fall off this winter along with general freight transportation but would take every step possible to keep as many cars moving as possible.

Possibility of a compulsory order for all industrial firms to convert from oil to coal was discussed during the Ickes-Saltonstall conference.

Mr. Ickes said he also had talked to the oil industry through its Petroleum War Council about the possibility of faster consolidation of terminal facilities and other steps to facilitate the flow of oil to the East.

United States Army Air Force Takes Over First British Field

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—Flying Fortresses droned low overhead and British and American officers and men stood at attention as the United States Army Air Force yesterday formally took over command of a British airdrome somewhere in England.

This was the first occasion in which the Royal Air Force ceremonially handed over to a foreign air force an airfield in its own country, but it was not to be the last. Already it has been decided the United States Army Air Force is to assume control of other British airdromes in the near future.

Many foreign aircraft, it was announced here, have helped in the defense of Britain and operated from British airfields. Polish and Canadian air squadrons, for example, rendered a tremendous service in the Battle of Britain. But these all flew from airfields under command of the RAF. They were incorporated into the RAF organization and fought under its direction.

The United States Army Air Force is the first independent belligerent air organization in Britain other than the RAF and it is in this capacity it is now an established precedent of having an airdrome formally handed over to it. It is understood here that although yesterday was the first occasion on which the United States Air Force ceremoniously took over a British airfield, nevertheless it has been operating for some time from British airfields under its own control.

Formal surrender of the airdrome was carried out by Squadron Leader J. Rees on behalf of the RAF, and accepted by Brig. Gen. L. S. Kuter of the United States Army. General Kuter, who has had wide flying experience in most parts of the United States from Texas to New York, retained possession of the airfield only for a short time, for he immediately handed it over to Col. C. B. Overacker, commanding officer of the station. The ceremony was marked by lowering the British flag and raising the Stars and Stripes. It is believed to be the first time this has ever happened in this country.

Bulletins

British Unshackling German Prisoners Dec. 12

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—The British Government has given instruction for unshackling of German prisoners Dec. 12. Canada will take similar action. It is expected that the Germans will unshackle their British prisoners under an arrangement made by the Swiss Government for Dec. 14, which British and Canadian authorities are putting into effect ahead of time.

Uniform Nationwide Air Raid Signal Sought

Army authorities are expected to introduce a uniform nation-wide system of double-signal air raid alarms after secret meetings with civilian defense leaders. A New England meeting of Army and Civilian Defense chiefs on the problem is in session in Boston today.

Roosevelt's Request on Tariff Pigeonholed

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee today formally pigeonholed President Roosevelt's request for broad wartime authority to suspend tariff laws and regulations. Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina, reported that the Committee had decided that there was "no reasonable possibility" that the bill could be enacted before the 77th session of Congress expires on Jan. 3.

Sharp Drop in Stocks on Tokyo Market Reported

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 10 (AP)—Stocks dropped sharply on the Tokyo market after the Japanese Finance Minister's decree forbidding increased dividends for the duration of the war, Swiss dispatches from Tokyo reported today.

Huge Labor Struggle Warming Up in Hingham

The biggest labor struggle in the vicinity of Boston is warming up at the new shipyard at Hingham, where 10,000 or more workers are employed. Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have sent in many organizers, and an independent union is also vigorously represented. Charges of company interference and domination of the independent have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board here.

Ethiopia Is Qualified for Lend-Lease Aid

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—Ethiopia, newest member of the United Nations, today was qualified for lend-lease aid by order of President Roosevelt.

Pétain and Laval Confer With Nazi Commander

Vichy. From French Radio Broadcasts. Dec. 10 (AP)—Marshal Pétain and Chief of Government Pierre Laval conferred today with Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, the German Commander in France.

Von Rundstedt's Headquarters Near Marseille

Bern, Switzerland. Dec. 10 (AP)—A Vichy dispatch to the Geneva Tribune said that Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, Nazi Commander of all France, has set up his headquarters at Montpelier, on the Mediterranean coast west of Marseille. The dispatch said Marshal Pétain, virtually stripped of power, was permitted to leave his quarters only when accompanied by a German soldier.

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Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Thursday at 5:42 p. m., ends Friday at 7:31 a. m.
Dim-out begins Friday at 5:42 p. m., ends Saturday at 7:32 a. m.

Army and Civil Defense Officials Discuss Uniform Air Raid Alarm Signals

Landis Plan of Two Audible Signals Is Reported Favored

Rock bottom essentials of what to do in an air raid have been revised by the Army for the safety of millions of Americans in coastal "target areas," it was learned today.

Introduction of a uniform, nation-wide system of double-signal air raid alarms was expected following secret meetings of highest civilian defense officials with Army officers.

One such meeting, in charge of Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, was in session today in Boston with the Directors of each of the six New England State Defense Councils in attendance.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Towns, of the Eastern Defense Command's Washington headquarters, was also at the Boston meeting together with officers of the First Service Command.

The extraordinary gathering followed closely on the heels of a similar conference of highest defense officials of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, held yesterday in New York city.

George S. Van Shaick, OCD Regional Director for New York, New Jersey and Delaware, declared last night following the meeting that delay in promulgating the uniform system had been "unfortunate" but that he believed an announcement would be made within a few days.

While results of the closed meetings remain an official secret, it was understood that at least so far as New York and New England are concerned, the decision will be a sweeping victory for the Office of Civilian Defense.

With Dean James M. Landis, National OCD Director, leading the fight, defense officials for over six months have been insisting that the Army allow them two audible air raid alarms, one a signal for mobilization of ARP personnel.

Massachusetts instituted this plan, in effect, on Sept. 24. New York State launched a similar scheme Dec. 5.

Extraordinary importance is attached to the matter of signals, it was clearly indicated by Dean Landis on his recent visit to Boston. At that time he said that without the audible mobilization signal there was not a single city in the United States which could black out in time to be safe from enemy bombers.

Here is the new scheme being outlined today behind closed doors:

Suppose Nazi planes should suddenly be heard on the Army's secret listening devices along the coast. What would happen?

Word would first be flashed by the Army Information Center to regional warning centers. No warning would as yet be given the public or even to air raid wardens.

Only when the bombers were 10 to 15 minutes away, and their direction and target definitely known, would the air raid sirens be sounded.

In technical language, this means the first warning, or yellow, would be completely confidential (perhaps even omitted), and the second, or blue, would be the occasion for sounding of the sirens.

In Massachusetts, this mobilization signal, which has been sounded on the yellow, would continue to be the "call of the V," or dot-dot-dot-dash siren note.

Hearing this first warning, tens of thousands of air-raid wardens, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, and first-aid workers go out to their posts.

If the enemy attack were at night, huge areas would begin to black out their lights. There would be no confusion of disregarding one signal, waiting for another, etc. Whenever the air-raid sirens blasted the night air, lights would go out.

The enemy bombers roar nearer. When they are five minutes away, pedestrians and automobile drivers —previously allowed on the streets —would have to seek shelter. So the sirens would sound again, in the familiar wail. The air raid would then be on, with bombs imminent. This point, with bombers five minutes away, is technically known as the red.

When the raid is over the all-clear would sound as usual, or else notice would be given in some other convenient way.

Massachusetts may try this new program in its state-wide blackout, scheduled for sometime next week.

The system of signals, it is expected, would do away with Dean Landis' two principal criticisms of the Army's previous system, namely, that air-raid personnel could not be summoned to their posts by telephone, and that a blackout could not be effected in the five minutes between the red and the arrival of enemy planes.

Governor's Order Releases Water

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's 43d executive order under his emergency war powers issued recently permitted the sale of water of the Metropolitan District Commission to any Federal agency or industrial plant designated by the War or Navy departments as "vital."

The order provided that all such sales be made under contract and permitted connections to be made as a precaution against the possibility that existing water supplies might be destroyed by enemy action. Such emergency connections or purchases, the order stipulated, would not make the applicant or recipient a member of the Metropolitan Water District.

New Englander Among Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The names of 26 American soldiers and sailors held prisoners of war by Germany and Italy, including one New Englander, were announced yesterday by the War Department.

The only New Englander held was listed as Second Lieut. Charles George Kolodzinski, son of Edwin J. Kolodzinski, Northampton, Mass.

The list included two officers and one enlisted man of the Army interned by Italy, 13 officers and eight enlisted men of the Army interned in Germany, and two Navy enlisted men also interned in Germany.

Grove Fire 'Higher-Ups' Face Arrest

Likelihood of criminal action against "persons in high places" emerged more strongly than ever today following disclosure that in order to "protect the State case," a number of Cocoanut Grove "small fry"—potential State witnesses—will be arrested.

Charges to be preferred against the lesser offenders will be violations of building and fire codes which would ordinarily result in fines of $5 or $10, a source close to the State-County investigation disclosed.

He said, however, that by this stratagem, important witnesses will be put in "safe keeping" until presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury, probably around Jan. 1.

Each of these witnesses, tiny links in the State's case, the spokesman inferred, will be necessary if and when the overall picture of criminal negligence or manslaughter by "higher-ups" is painted before the Jury.

No "Johnny Dowd"

"No one is going to pull a 'Johnny Dowd' between now and the first of the year if we can help it," he said, referring to former Sheriff John F. Dowd who fled a Suffolk County Grand Jury indictment and was not caught until more than two years later.

State detectives are even now patrolling hospital corridors outside the room of one vital principal in the case, it was disclosed. Other "prospective defendants" are under police surveillance.

At the same time, State-County investigators were known to be considering the possibility that defendants may ask a "change of venue"—i. e., trial outside Suffolk County—on the ground that the public here is too inflamed to grant justice.

Similar request was made, and granted, in action arising out of the Chicago Iroquois Fire, 1903. Defendents were later acquitted.

One further development suggested the outside possibility that Federal action might be taken. United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon said he was "following carefully the proceeding," and added that if any Federal law violations were disclosed, he would "bring such matters promptly to the attention of the Federal Grand Jury."

Limited Jurisdiction

Mr. Brandon explained, however, that the United States government has very limited jurisdiction in local affairs.

Secret testimony regarding the Cocoanut Grove fire was taken today from James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner of Boston, by the State-County board of inquiry.

Others of the 10 witnesses heard today included John C. Manning, manager of the revolving door division of the International Steel Company, New York. He made a second appearance evidently to continue his expert testimony regarding details of revolving doors. Such a type of door was believed to have trapped many of the fire victims.

Two members of the Boston Fire Department arson squad, Richard F. Roycroft, and Louis Cohen, also appeared. The other witnesses included Private and Mrs. Max Rice, of Brighton, John F. Dillon, Bill Revels of the Coast Guard, Abe Levy, of Mattapan, the Grove cashier, and John Zuccaro, of East Boston, a busboy.

Meanwhile the City of Boston inquest adjourned yesterday afternoon while Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly and Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope visited the charred ruins of Cocoanut Grove once again. In their company was Dr. Hoyt C. Hottel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology expert on combustion, and Dr. Carl F. Floe, M. I. T. metallurgical authority.

Commissioner Reilly told newspapermen that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin would "emphatically" not be called before the Boston inquest board, in spite of testimony Dec. 8 that Barnett Welansky once claimed influence in the Mayor's office.

It was thought likely, however, that both the Fire Commissioner and the Mayor, and possibly other city officials, will be called before the State-County investigation.

An employee of the New England Fire Insurance Rating Association told the inquest before adjournment that the association's last formal inspection of the night club premises was in 1936 "except for dropping in occasionally."

Goldsmith H. Conant, an inspector for the association, said the building had no sprinklers, no watchman and no auxiliary fire-alarm systems.

David McInnes, head of the association's rating division for unsprinkled buildings, described the structure that housed the night club as a "fire resistent" structure, and said the building was given a "fair" rating.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A concert by the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra will be given in John Knowles Paine Hall at 8:15 p. m. Open free to the public.

Friday

A talk on "Egyptian Art" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12
Radio Timetable: Page 6

Associated Press From United States Navy

Another Submarine Chaser Launched

Shown going down the ways at the Simms Brothers' yard in Dorchester, Mass., is one of the Navy's newest submarine chasers, SC 979, launched yesterday; also launched was SC 980. Previously, only yachts had been built at this yard. Shown aboard as sponsor is Mrs. Charles Allen Porter of Boston, who has a son and daughter in naval service.

2;000 Plants in New England Planning for Fire Defenses

Continued from Page 1

the conviction of Federal experts that planned defenses against fire must become a component part of every industrial unit. They said that after the war, every hotel, night club and factory might be required by law to equip themselves with fire-precaution squads to maneuver against conflagrations as a trained army moves against the enemy.

It didn't take the Boston tragedy to start this move to protect New England wartime manpower in industry. But the analogy between industrial conditions and those at the Grove in the matter of crowded conditions, emergency fires and methods of egress is drawn so closely that Federal plans have been reinforced since the Grove fire.

"If Cocoanut Grove had been equipped with an employee staff, trained to man strategic stations at the first call of fire, it is reasonable to assume that the exists could have been opened in time, the doors kept unblocked and the blaze held back in time for escape," contended Lewis E. MacBrayne, Regional Director of the Manpower Committee.

When the war is over, Mr. MacBrayne will return to private hands many thousands of industrial plants, both new and remodeled, which are thoroughly fireproofed in themselves, not to mention trained personnel who know how to handle fires. Peacetime red tape has been brushed aside in the Government's alert attention to the common enemy "fire" and the cost of fireproofing are shouldered in part by the Government. Private industry is persuaded to co-operate without the Director yet having had to impose his powers of compulsion to force strong defenses against bombings which would develop blazes as quickly as the one that swept Cocoanut Grove.

Divided Into Squads

In the fire-fighting setup organized in each industrial plant enlisted for war production, employees are divided into several small squads each assigned to specific duties when the fire gong rings. Some are demolition squads. Others are assigned to knock out windows and keep the exits open. Still others race for fire extinguishers and hoses. Others are especially selected for their distinct qualifications to keep workers calm and orderly "under fire."

Fire drills are a regular routine of each plant and the system is made to work like a smoothly oiled piece of machinery in plant equipment.

Revivified C. I. O. Council Ready to Serve 35,000

A practically new city labor organization will begin work in Boston tonight, when the reconstructed Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations holds its first meeting.

For the first time, the C. I. O. in Greater Boston will now have a united central clearing house for the 35,000 C. I. O. members reported in this locality.

While the Council was originally formed some years ago, it took the war to wipe out disagreements within the C. I. O. and to induce some of the biggest C. I. O. unions in Boston to come in. Without them, the Council found it could not operate effectively.

In a reorganization undertaken at the direction of National C. I. O. headquarters, the largest C. I. O. union here, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, under the leadership of Jacob Blume, manager of its joint board, determined to bring its 8,000 members in.

The reorganization was managed by Jack Hurvich, who was designated for the task by the National C. I. O., and will preside tonight as president of the Council for the coming year. Mr. Hurvich is an international representative of the Steelworkers' Union in this section.

"Our objectives during the next year," Mr. Hurvich said today, "will include the strengthening of C.I.O. organization, work for liberal legislation, bringing home to our members the need for active participation in civilian defense, seeking of an equal part for labor in representation on boards dealing with labor, bringing about as soon as possible a more friendly relationship between management and labor, and participation in post-war planning."

By a Staff Photographer

Reorganized Central Labor Body to Meet

For the first time since the C. I. O. started, its Boston organization has become strong through the addition of powerful C. I. O. unions which previously stayed out. Chief of these is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers with 8,000 members, the biggest C. I. O. union in Boston. When the men's clothing workers came in, the new basis of the Council was assured. The Amalgamated was led in by Jacob Blume, its Boston manager (left), while the reorganization of the Council was directed by Jack Hurvich (right), the Council's new President. Mr. Hurvich is with the Steelworkers Union.

WPB Control Forecast For All Products

By next summer, under the contemplated material-control plan of the Government, practically every product will be directly or indirectly under control of the War Production Board, it was forecast today by William S. Swingle, Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., at a meeting at the Boston City Club.

Mr. Swingle was speaking to members of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and discussed at length the work of the Federal Board of Economic Warfare in controlling the international trade of the United States, both in interests of the war effort and the postwar position of America's overseas trade.

Declaring that exports and imports for civilian purposes will be largely handled through the Board of Economic Warfare, which will decide if foreign governments can or cannot have desired products. The tendency today is for the Lend-Lease organization of the Government to take over more and more of the foreign trade, he said, stressing the necessity for industry to co-operate with the Government in efforts to retain private enterprise.

The reconstruction pattern is being determined now, he said, although just what it will be is an unknown factor. The method, rather than the objective, is what needs to be watched now, he said. He urged the use of established trade channels whenever possible.

Although the proposed decentralization plan has not yet been announced, it is expected to result, if adopted, in the BEW checking on the necessity of all orders for shipment abroad, available shipping space, and similar factors. The requirements of the various nations, especially Latin America, are expected to be analyzed, and arrangements made to set up import control agencies in each country.

Curley Admits Finance Group Friends of His

Continued from Page 1

answers to the questions asked of him.

Admitting that one statement printed in the article accusing him of emulating Huey Long was true "in a degree" the former Governor was cross-examined late yesterday by John L. Hall, counsel for the Curtis Publishing Co. The article involved was entitled "The Cardinal and Cold Roast Boston," by Jack Alexander. It described the alleged influence of William, Cardinal O'Connell, over the moral aspects of Massachusetts politics.

Questioned about his stand in favor of a State lottery, a bill which the article charged would have passed excepting for the intervention of the Cardinal, Mr. Curley said, "I was in favor of a national lottery and still am." Attorney Hall then asked Mr. Curley if he and the Cardinal were opposed on the moral principle of a lottery, and Mr. Curley answered "I should say, yes."

Wendell P. Murray, attorney for Mr. Curley, read excerpts from the article to the Jury and declared that "this article was plainly intended to destroy Curley politically and socially, sever the bonds which unite him with his church and ostracize him from society." The attorney then asked Mr. Curley how the publication of the article affected him.

"I was ashamed to appear in public and avoided accepting invitations for a long time," Mr. Curley said. "The statements gave the impression that the Cardinal and I were on unfriendly terms, when as a matter of fact we have always enjoyed the most friendly relations."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer this afternoon and tonight. Gentle winds.

New Hampshire: Continued cold tonight. Light snow in northern portion.

Vermont: Little change in temperature. Light snow in north portion tonight. Beginning in south portion late tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cold tonight.

Massachusetts: Slightly warmer tonight with light snow beginning in the Berkshires late tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Slightly warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides At Boston

1:36 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.
2:13 a. m., Friday; height 10.2 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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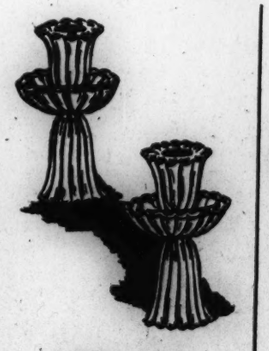

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7-Point Plan for Protestant Church Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Wartime problems and the work that must begin now in shaping a better world in the postwar period call for a greater solidarity among the Protestant churches. This contention is the basis of a proposal, made here at a meeting of seven large Protestant groups, to integrate their activities through one large agency, to be known as the North American Council of Churches of Christ.

The plan was brought before delegates to the joint meeting after several days of discussions which emphasized that the Christian Church must not only expand its thinking and its activities, in the light of rapidly changing conditions brought on by what speakers called the "world revolution," but must act through more unified and effective organization.

The proposal is far-reaching because the participants in the joint sessions here are members of interdenominational groups which already cover broad fields of Protestant church activity. The Federal Council of Churches, for instance, has delegates representing 24 co-operating denominations. Others in attendance are the United Council of Church Women; Foreign Missions Conference of North America; International Council of Religious Education; Movement of the United States and Canada; United Stewardship Council, and the Home Missions Council of North America. Dr. Luther A. Weigle, President of the Federal Council of Churches, who introduced the plan, explained that the proposed new agency would function as a co-ordinating council. This would mean that the participating organizations would act co-operatively rather than separately.

In the draft of a proposed constitution submitted for the consideration of the delegates, the following objects were outlined:

1. To manifest the essential oneness of the co-operating churches, in spirit and purpose, for the furtherance of their common mission in the world;
2. To carry on such work of the churches as they desire to be done in co-operation rather than in separation;
3. To continue and extend the work of the interdenominational agencies, together with such additional objects and purposes as may from time to time be agreed upon by the co-operating churches;
4. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel considering the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches;
5. To foster and encourage co-operation between two or more denominations;
6. To promote co-operation among local churches and to further the development of councils of churches in communities, states, provinces, or larger territorial units;
7. To maintain fellowship and co-operation with similar councils in other areas of the world.

The constitution provides that the Council shall consist of four divisions—Church and Community, Christian Education, Home Missions, and Foreign Missions. Under these, it is proposed, commissions shall be set up to deal with such interests as missionary education, stewardship, evangelism, international justice and good will, education for service, and social, industrial, and race relations. To further complete the organization, it is recommended that the council shall maintain five service bureaus. These would cover the interests of the co-operating denominations in the fields of research, publications, religious radio, church building and architecture, and publicity.

The proposal, which was presented to the inter-church conference last night, is to be considered at length by the participating organizations during the remainder of the week, with the expectation that some definite action can be taken before the meetings adjourn.

Methodist Bishops For No-Liquor Zones

By the Associated Press

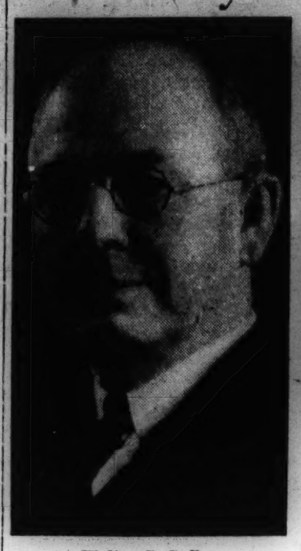
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 10

Establishment of "liquor-less" zones around coal mines, shipyards, and war plants for the war's duration was proposed yesterday by the 40 Methodist Bishops at the closing session of a conference.

The Bishops asserted that their proposal was "not an attempt, direct or indirect, to secure national prohibition," but was made for the "promotion of moral and spiritual power, physical efficiency, increased productivity in industry, decrease in accidents, and economic saving of money and materials now wasted.

Pledge-signing crusades were advocated for every church.

Honored by Farm Federation



Walter C. Coffey
President of the University of Minnesota.

Wide World
M. Clifford Townsend
Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration.

Major Farm Groups Forge Closer Bonds of Friendship

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 — United States agriculture, like labor, has suffered from division in the past. But this year's meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in session here, gives evidence of growing friendliness and unity of program of the two largest farm organizations and some other farm groups.

Agreement as to wartime policies for agriculture is the meeting ground. Leaders of the National Grange and the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, invited to address the Farm Bureau convention, expressed opinions on farm policy that were warmly applauded by delegates.

Previously, in his convention address, Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation Convention, remarked that not in 20 years had there been as much unity in agriculture as at present.

This trend toward teamwork does not, however, generally include some of the smaller farm organizations such as the Farmers' Union and the Farmers' Guild.

Differences Submerged

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, likewise commented on the increasing solidarity of the big farm organizations, which, he said, have submerged differences in their desire to obtain conditions for agriculture which will permit the greatest possible war production. The group applauded Mr. Goss when he said: "The farmer can serve his country to the utmost only if he is kept an independent farmer and allowed to run his business on a self-supporting basis."

John Brandt, speaking for what Mr. O'Neal described as "the biggest and most powerful commodity group in the nation"—the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation—came out strongly against Government subsidy to maintain farm prices at the present time. In so speaking, he was supporting statements made from the same platform by the Farm Bureau President, by the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, by Mr. Goss, and by others.

"The more you ask government to do, the more it is going to ask of you some day," said the President of the Dairymen's Co-operative. "Let's be careful we don't ask for paternalism. We've got to teach this world that self-help is the kind of help that win in home, in school, in church, in the nation."

Freezing Labor Opposed

Freezing labor on the farm was likewise opposed by Mr. Brandt. "Who wants a frozen man on the farm?" he demanded, and got a laughing response. He urged a longer work week in factories as a step toward solution for the farm-labor shortage.

Farmers have a duty to organize for the defense of their industry, since economic groups with which they deal are protected by organization, Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama told the convention. He cited statistics to show that while national wealth has increased greatly in recent years, farm wealth has not by any means.

Remedy Given

"The remedy," he said, "is only to be found in constructive leadership by farm organizations and persistent effort to bring up the farm income until the standard of living of the farm people is comparable with that of those in the cities."

Appreciation for the leadership of the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. O'Neal, was expressed during the convention here. The delegate body gave Mr. O'Neal a medal and a parchment scroll in testimony to his 10 years of service in a period when agriculture rose from the depths to a parity position.

The Federation also recognized two men outside its organization when it bestowed its annual distinguished service award upon Dr. Walter C. Coffey, President of the University of Minnesota, and upon M. Clifford Townsend, Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration.

Previous recipients of the honor included President Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and Senator George W Norris of Nebraska.

Dr. Coffey, the Federation announced was recognized particularly for his work in sheep husbandry. He taught that subject for 14 years at the University of Illinois and wrote a textbook on sheep. Later he became Dean of the College of Agriculture and then President of the University of Minnesota. He has judged sheep in livestock shows all over the country.

Mr. Townsend formerly was a Federation organizer in Indiana. He became that State's Commissioner of Agriculture and later its Governor. He entered Federal farm work two years ago.

Hark! Don't Look Now But Colorful Clogs Are Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wooden-soled shoes in gay colors and styles are expected to become the latest fashion in women's wartime footwear, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently from British press forecasts.

Retailers already have in stock three types which are believed to be forerunners of a complete line of wooden-soled footwear for men, women, and children. They are known as clogs proper, light industrial and munition clogs, and general purpose footwear.

Production of wooden-soled shoes is under license at present, but manufacturers will be permitted a 10 per cent increase over present shoe quotas.

War Output Needed On New Year's Day

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced yesterday that war plants would be expected to stay on the job New Year's Day and get out "a regular work-day's production of war goods."

Mr. Nelson's statement requesting observance of normal working schedules follows:

"Ever since Pearl Harbor, we have asked workers and management in war plants to forgo their customary holidays in order to maintain unbroken production schedules. The response to these requests has been remarkably good, and the effect on production has been excellent. The one exception that has been made to this rule during the past year has been in connection with the observance of Christmas.

"New Year's Day should not cause a break in the steady flow of production. We can start the New Year by staying on the job and getting out a regular work-day's production of war goods."

Liquor Rationing Begins in N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 10 (AP)—Rationing of liquor began in North Carolina today under a coupon system similar to Federal rationing of other commodities.

Consumers ma ybuy one quart before Dec. 15 and two quarts in the period Dec. 15-31. Two quarts may be bought Jan. 1-15 and two more Jan. 15-31. After Feb. 1 the ration will be one pint a week.

North Carolina has a local option law, under which 25 counties have voted for legalization of liquor sales. The stores are operated by county alcoholic beverage control boards under the supervision of a State board. The other 75 counties are legally dry.

Chairman Carl Williamson of the State board said a decrease in abailable supplies necessitated the rationing.

Highest Prices for Bulls In Chicago Since Civil War

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Bulls were bullish at the Chicago stockyards yesterday as prices were bid up to $13 a hundred pounds, the

The demand for bulls, which supply canned meat for lend-lease buying agencies, featured cattle trading and prices were up 10 to 15 cents.

With some sausage plants almost forced out of business by the meat scarcity, the animals suitable for processing as sausage sold under lively competition.

Byrd Calls President's Job Data Old

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—President Roosevelt's insistence that the Federal Government is not hoarding workers in easy desk jobs is being challenged by Senator Harry F. Byrd, (D) of Virginia, leading economy advocate in the Senate.

The Virginia Senator even doubted that the President's figures, presumably furnished by the Civil Service Commission, were up to date. His information showed the total number of federal employees today to be nearer 3,000,000 than the 2,500,000 mentioned by the President at his Tuesday press conference.

"When the President says the various agencies of the Government in and out of Washington are not overstated, I can only reach the conclusion that his subordinates, who should know better, have not given him the true facts," Senator Byrd declared.

Getting Its Own Figures

The Senator said his joint Congressional Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures is now in the process of obtaining its own information as to the number of federal employees now engaged in actual construction work and in clerical and other activities. The President made the statement that nearly 60 per cent of the Federal Government's civilian jobholders are employed as war producton workers in navy yards, army arsenals and similar establishments.

Though the President did not mention Senator Byrd at his press conference, but merely noted that a lot of false impressions had been given out about government jobs being soft, the Virginia Senator has been one of those accusing the Government of being a manpower hoarder. A few weeks ago he made public a detailed statement on federal employees, saying "it is true, of course, as it was in the last war, that some of these civil service employees are engaged in mechanical and construction works such as in navy yards, but these account for only a part of the colossal increase in federal employment in the routine administration of the federal agencies."

No Progress in Transfers

The Senator charged that no progress has been made to transfer employees from non-essential activities to those needed in the war, though power to make such transfers was given to the Civil Service Commission by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, some weeks ago.

Declaring that the President had evidently been given old figures when he reported the total number of federal employees as 2,500,000, Senator Byrd said that total was reached about Aug. 1. Latest Civil Service Commission records show a total of 2,606,300 employees in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches on Sept. 1. In the Executive Branch alone the total was 2,597,100.

Senator Byrd pointed out that civilian employees of the Government in Washington now number more than 285,000, compared with 46,835 in July, 1917 shortly after the outbreak of World War I.

President oRosevelt belittled charges that Washington has become a special sinkhole of federal wastefulness by saying that rather than thousands or millions holding down soft desk jobs, only about 12 per cent of the total federal force is employed in Washington.

Election to Soviet Postponed One Year

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (AP)—Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union have been postponed one year to Dec., 1943, it was announced Dec. 9.

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Hartford	36 Asylum St.	*Portsmouth, N. H.	85 Congress St.
*Keene, N. H.	49 Main St.	*Quincy, Mass.	1484 Hancock St.
*Lowell, Mass.	127 Merrimack St.	Salem, Mass.	112 Washington St.
*Nashua, N. H.	144 Main St.	*Worcester, Mass.	364 Main St.

Other stores in principal cities — Good dealers everywhere

*NEWEST FASHIONS IN LADY DOUGLAS SHOES—$3.45—$4.45 and $5.45

Our Merry Group of "JAYBELLES" will assist you with Christmas Shopping

And this year, too, we are using our resplendent GOLD GIFT WRAPPING.

Jaybee Junior Place Boston

Glitter Tops To Shine By Night

Glinting gilt nailheads dispersed on rayon crepe. Black, white, aqua or pink. Sizes 12 to 20 ..... 5.90

Knit chenille. Black, white, light blue, aqua or pink, all with three tones of fuchsia sequins. Sizes 12 to 20 ..... 15.90

Metallic embroidered rayon crepe. Silver on turquoise, pink or powder blue. Gold on white or black. Sizes 12 to 20 ... 5.90

Pearly beads and silvery sequins in full flower on rayon crepe. Red, black, light blue, pink. Sizes 12 to 18 ..... 10.90

Warm, luscious Botany wool in turquoise, fuchsia or black, beaded and embroidered. 12 to 18 ..... 19.90

To wear with these, a long 8-gored skirt, Black, white rayon crepe, 12.90

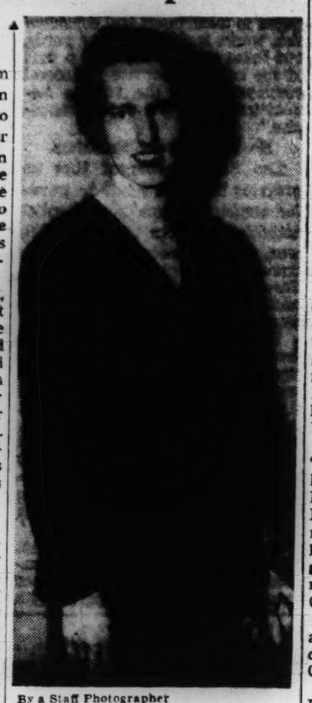
Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Woman Home Decorator Turns Her Talents to Gun Inspection

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Those who used to count on Kathleen McKenzie for advice on home decoration are having to look elsewhere these days, for Miss McKenzie has become a gun inspector in a Canadian defense plant. Instead of consulting the blueprints of homes for which to plan more livable interiors, she checks the blueprints of weapons designed to protect the very livability of those homes.

Back for a brief visit in Boston, where for several years she taught and lectured on the art of home decoration, Miss McKenzie tried to tell us what it feels like to stand at the muzzle end of a gun with a pull-over gauge and give her okay that this cold weapon of war is ready to go to the battlefront. For one who barely knew the muzzle from the breech, it still seems like a dream that she actually does know enough to do this.



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Kathleen McKenzie

Former teacher of home decoration in Boston; now an inspector of guns in a Canadian munitions plant.

Only Point of Contact

As a matter of fact, her knowledge of blueprints was the only point of contact between her previous experience and her new work. "Though I must say," she laughed, "that the parts of a gun look awfully different from a room interior."

Like thousands of other women, she has developed entirely new skills with which to serve her country, and she is not sorry, though she will be eager to go back to her interior decoration after the war. "That is the thing I love," she declared, "and the one thing that seems completely satisfying to me in the way of a career."

She gave it up last summer because she felt it was not essential for the duration and that she should be contributing her talents to something that was. Returning to her native Canada, Miss McKenzie enrolled in a Government course in Ordnance, in which, she says, a terrific lot of ground is covered in four weeks. "We went so fast that sometimes we had no idea what we were doing. Then about three days later we would wake up and realize what is was all about."

About 40 Students

There were some 40 students in her class, only two or three of them men. The age, she said, ranged from about 20 to 35. Many were teachers, one a dietician, several musicians, some just out of college, but none from business. All sections of Canada were represented and there were two English girls. Lectures and some practical work took up their days from 9 to 5, and their evenings were given to study. Part of the practical work was to learn how to use various precision instruments as every part of a gun has to be measured.

Learning all this was nothing to get excited over, in Miss McKenzie's opinion, just a hard grind that required steady application, "but what makes me feel like a real heroine," she confessed, "is this shift business at night—working when everyone else is asleep, or coming off the afternoon shift just when the theater crowds are letting out, looking so spirited and gay, and you are wondering why anyone is up that hour if he doesn't have to be." The shifts at her factory are: 7 a. m. to 3:34 p. m.; 1:24 to 11 p. m.; and 9:54 p. m. to 7:30 a. m. Employees rotate on the shifts, working a week on each in turn. "So, even though we work 48 hours a week, in the process of shifting shifts, we sometimes get quite long week ends," she said. The plant closes from noon Saturday till 7 Monday morning.

Acted as Bookkeeper

Before she returned to Canada last summer, Miss McKenzie was acting as bookkeeper for the British War Relief Society in Boston. During the year and a half she served in that capacity, she kept up her classes in home decoration, teaching them in the evening. Her work for British War Relief might have justified her staying on here, she says, but as a Canadian she felt she should be contributing more directly to Canada's war program.

Asked how she feels about the relative importance of factory, war relief, and ordinary civilian jobs, now that she is trained for industrial work, she said she thought any jobs that really needed to be done were almost equally important. "Wearing overalls and getting grease on your face isn't the only way to serve your country. I sometimes think that type of service is played up too much," she commented. "Women must be careful not to flock to the factories from other civilian jobs that are equally in need of being done."

Of course, in Canada now, under the recent National Selective Service ruling, all employment throughout the Dominion is controlled. If Miss McKenzie, for instance, wishes to change from gun inspection to some other type of work, she must do it through the National Selective Service board.

A native of Brandon, Manitoba, Miss McKenzie was educated at a boarding school east of Toronto and then at Brandon College, where she took a general arts course. Her interior decoration training she secured in Boston. It was a wrench to leave Boston last summer, she admits, but she hopes to return when we have won the war.

Piano Music Of Russian For the Radio

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dimitri Shostakovitch's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra will be performed on Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta." Other selections are Ipolitow-Ivanow's "In the Village" and Infanta's "Gypsy Scenes," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Should the Pacific Be Our First or Second Front?" will be discussed on "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Speakers are Representative Melvin J. Maas, of Minnesota; Representative Edward V. Izac, of California, and Hanson Baldwin, military authority, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Five naval aviators of the "Fighting Five," from Guadalcanal, have a reunion tonight on "The First Line"—Lieuts. P. F. Currie, Melvin Roach, E. T. Stover; Norman Bright, and Don Innis. A high light in the record of each guest pilot is dramatized, supplemented with individual interviews, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Mary Martin, actress; Ilka Chase, author, and George Jessel, comedian, are guests on "Stage Door Canteen," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Jinx Falkenburg, Cliff Edwards, Richard Haydn, comedian, and Helen O'Connell, soloist, are Bing Crosby's guests. Bing will sing "This Is the Army, Mr. Jones"; "Every Night About This Time"; "Bye, Bye, Blackbird"; "There Are Such Things" and "Daybreak," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. On the same station at 10 p. m. Ransom Sherman makes his fourth guest appearance with Rudy Vallee.

The story of a courageous American woman who drove a herd of horses through 2,000 miles of wilderness in the Gold Rush days is dramatized on "Death Valley Days," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

The third in a series of Waltham Air Raid Warden Quiz Shows will be radiocast tonight, WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaks from Boston for Russian War Relief on "The Importance of Help and Co-operation Among the Allies," MBS-WNAC, 11:15 a. m.

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in Rossini's Overture, "Italians in Algiers," and Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler." Artur Rubenstein, pianist, guest soloist, plays Szymanowski's Symphonie Concertante for Piano and Orchestra, and Grieg's Piano Concerto in A Minor, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

'Women of India' Topic of Lecture

Recognizing that wartime conditions have changed the pattern of many women's living, making it impossible for them to attend morning or early afternoon events, the Women's City Club is arranging some late afternoon talks this winter. The first of these is being held today at 5:15 p. m. Miss Vasanthi Rama Rau of India, a Wellesley College junior, is speaking on "Women of India, 1942."

Miss Rama Rau, whose father was formerly High Commissioner for India in South Africa, and who was educated in English schools, gave such helpful service last summer to the Office of War Information in Washington, in interpreting the Indian situation without bias, that she has accepted an invitation to work there again during the six-weeks winter vacation at the college.

Miss Rama Rau has had unusual opportunities to meet important people all her life. Her mother is related to Nehru, and Gandhi is a frequent visitor at her home in India. She is prepared to contrast the position of women of her grandmother's day and the present, and to interpret current conditions generally. Mrs. Philip Cabot and Mrs. Russell W. Baker are hostesses.

Pan American Society to Meet

Christmas carols of North and South America will echo through the spacious rooms at the Commonwealth Avenue headquarters of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts on Friday evening, when members and their guests gather there to hear Prof. Clarence Finlayson of Swarthmore College speak on "Some Poets of Chile."

Professor Finlayson, author of numerous articles and several books, has lectured at the Universities of Chile and Mexico. Members of the Junior Committee, of which Miss Isabella Grandin is Chairman, will act as hosts and hostesses.

Hugh Cairns

Hugh Cairns, who passed on yesterday, was a sculptor, most of whose work—in clay, plaster, stone, and bronze—is in the Greater Boston area, although some of it is scattered throughout the United States.

A native of Scotland, he learned both stone cutting and modeling. He came to America about 50 years ago and lived and worked in Boston the remainder of his career. Cairns was best known for his decorative sculpture for religious edifices. Among local churches on which his work appears is Trinity Church, Copley Square. For many years he was a leader in Scottish affairs in Boston.

Welcomes Workers' Ideas for War Production

The labor-management committee at the biggest private industrial plant in Massachusetts, the River Works of the General Electric Company at Lynn—one of several thousand committees of the kind formed at the instance of the National War Production Board. Each committee promotes suggestions from employees to help in speeding production. Top executives at the great Lynn plant join on the committee with workers named by the union to encourage and pass on suggestions—to guide the general policies of the all-out war production program and assist the departmental committees of which there are 32.

Left to right, around the table: C. F. Rock, assistant personnel supervisor; G. M. Stevens, manager; F. F. Peacock, draftsman in the motor department; C. A. Salmonsen, assistant manager; Victor Bent, production gear hobber; J. B. Dunn, assistant production manager, acting for T. L. Mulvey, production manager; L. S. Morrissey, skilled chipper in the turbine shop, and F. E. Winter, secretary of the committee.

Identification Stressed for Boys of 18

War Activities in New England

As the Sixth Registration under Selective Service gets under way tomorrow to classify the nation's 18-year-olds, the State's S. S. director, Col. Ralph M. Smith, today stressed the importance of having each registrant bring with him some identification, such as a social-security card or automobile license to make sure the name on the registration card is correct.

After disclosing yesterday the details on how the new group will register in the next three weeks, the Director today listed those exempted from registering: commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, including reserve components (except the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve); the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, cadets of, or men who have been accepted for admittance to, the U. S. Military Academy, Naval Academy, or Coast Guard Academy; cadets of the Advanced Course, senior division, of the R. O. T. C. and N. R. O. T. C.; and diplomatic representatives, technical attachés of foreign embassies and legations, consuls-general, vice-consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries.

Army 'Pay'

Does an Army rookie get only $50 a month? He gets at least $267.50, if compared to civilian standards of living, figures the Fort Devens camp newspaper — evidently trying to build up morale.

Here's how the Private's total adds up: "First, his salary of $50 is just a gift; a room and bed with fresh linen once a week and light and water bills, $40; Army meals would cost a dollar on any train (with no seconds), $90; expert dental and medical care, $5; legal advice at any time, $5; Army training and schooling would cost $50 a month in any private institution, and clothes, $7.50.

"Not only that, but you get the protection and guidance of the M. P.'s dirt cheap at $10, and entertainment, plenty of it, which is worth easily another $10 a month.

"Feel any better?"

Navy Citations

Among four Navy officers recently receiving letters of commendation from Secretary of Navy Frank Knox was Capt. Harold C. Fitz of Somerville, Mass., who was praised "for outstanding performance of duty in conducting escort operations."

Heroes Even to Staff

A former secretary of Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur disclosed at Fort Devens that characteristics which made them famous military figures were reflected in the letters they dictated years ago

Lieut. Maurice Monette of Bellows Falls, Vt., said General "Ike" was conservative in his dictation and carefully planned every word, showing the qualities needed by a general mapping out a large scale invasion.

General "Doug," however, "dictated rapidly. While his letters usually were brief, they carried the same dramatic punch as his Army career," he reported.

Lieutenant Monette, on a visit to the Fort, had been assigned as secretary to General MacArthur while in the Philippines prior to 1940 and also took dictation there from General Eisenhower, who was a chief assistant to the Philippines' marshal.

VOC Still Open

Because the "VOC" category for "volunteer officer candidates" operates under the Selective Service law and not initially under the Army's recruiting office, it is exempted from the Presidential order which recently suspended other voluntary enlistments.

None over 38 years of age, however, may now apply for such training, unless an order for induction had been issued prior to Dec. 5.

Under the VOC plan, men who have been deferred into 3A for dependency have been permitted to volunteer for training to prepare for Officer Candidate Schools. They are required to take the full 12-week basic training given to all selectees, and if found qualified at the end of this period are assigned to candidate schools.

While in basic training the "VOC" gets a private's pay, or the pay for any rank he earns; he maintains whatever earned rank he has when he enters the officers' school, and he may advance there to master sergeant, which pays $135 a month, plus keep. He is assured a mimimum rank as corporal in OCS, paying $66. Like other selectees with dependents, he gets allowances in addition for his family: $28 for his wife, $12 for his first child, and $10 for each additional child.

If at the end of three months he does not "make" OCS, he is returned to civilian life and will not be called until his name comes up in normal procedure for his class.

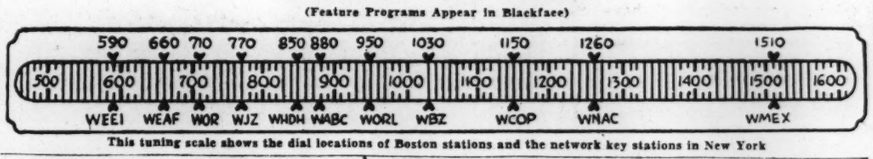
Learn by Jingles

Just as civilian-defense volunteers have been helped to learn different gasses by memorizing jingled rhyme, Army personnel, it is pointed out at New England camps, also learn jingle to identify at least four of the main weapons of chemical warfare. One reads:

"CG
Father was pleased that Sunday morn
To note the aroma of fresh-cut corn—
Cried little Willie—turning green—
'Grab your mask, Pop! That's Phosgene!'"

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum" ..	Federal Council Churches	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	M. I. T. Debate: Stu-	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"..	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Pepper Young's Family"	dents-Faculty: "College	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"....	Student and the War"	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sketch	M. I. T. Debate	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..
4:15	Del Castillo, organ...	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights..	Ella Fitzgerald's Music .
4:30	Victory Council ...	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String Ensem-	Bob Chester's Orchestra.
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee: News.....	"Young Widder Brown"..	ble: Frank Foti, cond.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:00	The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
5:15	'Date'; Talk; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch ...	Program .....
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show..	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments ...	"Don Winslow"; drama..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	News; Dinner Concert...	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Football & Bowling ....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	"Of Interest to Enemy"	Lowell Thomas	Music: "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James's Or..	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"...	Popular songs .....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War	music; Adolph Menjou ..	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00	"Share Your Christ..	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	The Dixettes .....
8:15	mas"; quiz show...	Lum 'n' Abner	Wilson's Orchestra ...	Wallenstein, conductor..	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30	Death Valley Days..	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery dramatization...	Cowboy songs .....
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should the Pacific Be	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery dramatization...	"What's Going On?" ....
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Our First or Second	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	teur program	Front?"	Jinx Falkenburg; Cliff	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Gene Krupa's Orchestra,	Edwards; Rich'd Haydn;	Waltham Air-Raid War-	Classical Album .....
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields...	Music Maids; Orchestra	den Quiz Show.....	Classical Album .....
10:00	"The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense ..
10:15	"The First Line"...	"Wings to Victory";	Russon Sherman, guest	Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rep. Edwin A. Hall	drama; orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news....	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
10:45	News; World War II	"Your Income Tax" ...	Making"	Treasury Star Parade...	Glen Gray's Orchestra ..
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Woody Wilson's Orch...	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	'Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Richard Himber's Orch..	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	Richard Himber's Orch..	Day's End; News .....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	News Program	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Shopping talk	Hit the Deck; music....	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical program .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	News; "Morning Notes"..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical program .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program ..	Home Forum; talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	"School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch...	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	of the Americas" .	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Organ; Vocalists	Musical program .....
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn.....	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket.	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch..	News comments	"Kick-Conga" .....
10:15	American Stories..	Roy Porter, news.....	"The O'Neills"; drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill" ..	Spanish War Veterans..	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children.	Air Express Music.....	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason" .....
11:00	The Sophisticators.	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch..	New England Cupboard.	"Odds and Ends" .....
11:15	Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt...	Organ recital; tenor...
11:30	"Bright Horizons" ..	'What Is a Patriot?'; dr.	"Against the Storm"...	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band.....	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee Hounse Party....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"..	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie.....	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30	"Helen Trent"...	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; talks; music...	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News.	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15	"Ma Perkins".....	Edward MacHugh, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble.	'Music Shop'	Freddie Martin's Orch..
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping talk	News; Fashion talk....	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Jean Harper .....
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interviews....	"Light of the World"...	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; Food Facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light"; drama.	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Leatherneck Parade ...
2:45	Pepper Young's; sk.	Stella Unger; Hollywood	Betty Crocker; talk...	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"The Three R's".....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	ductor	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Christmas Cheer".....
3:30	'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Eugene Ormandy, con-	"Funny Money Man"...
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Ted Rolfe, songs.....	"Right to Happiness"...	ductor	"Funny Money Man"...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife".....	Philadelphia Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:15	Flag Award Wom'n's	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch .	Across the Footlights....	Buddy Clark, songs....
4:30	Aux. Amer. Legion	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String Ensem-	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News.....	"Young Widder Brown"..	ble; F. Foti, conductor.	Larry Clinton's Orch..
5:00	The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15	'Date Book'; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Baseball Interviews....	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Superman"; sketch ...	program .....
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"...	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments ...	"Don Winslow"; drama..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert...	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Pres, Roundup; Sports.	Bowling and Football...
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	'What's Good for Army?'	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Concert Album	Ambrose's Orchestra ...
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment..	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Swing Up the News"...	Park Street Church
8:15	music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person..	Graham; F. Black's Or.	'The Barries'; songs; or.	Services .....
8:30	Frank Fay guests...	"Gay 90's Show"; "Those	"Information, Please!";	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Kate Smith; News...	Good Old Days".....	Clifton Fadiman, m. c..	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science...
9:00	"Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch..	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album .....
9:15	"Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	'That Brewster	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Party; Louise Massey;	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album .....
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields...	vocalists; Charles Lyon	Show; W. Compton, m.c.	Classical Album .....
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy.....	"People Are Funny";	Network sports	News; Defense .....
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Meet Your Navy.....	quiz show; guests....	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Gibbs; Stan Shuma-	John Gunther; news....	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
10:45	er; orchestra	Men, Machines, Victory.	Music; M. Piastro, cond.	Network sports	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Erskine Hawkin's Orch..	News; Music	News Service	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Karl Rohde, Orchestra..	What Can I Do?; drama	Dance orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Music Without Words";	Day's End; News.....
11:45	chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Connecticut Defense Group Has 40,000 Air Wardens

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 10—Connecticut's Civilian Defense Council, using the Pearl Harbor anniversary as an occasion for taking stock of progress, gave itself a pat on the back this week for the work it has accomplished.

The Council's organization extends throughout the State. Every town and neighborhood is included. A home front army of several thousand men and women has been entrusted with essential protective duties.

J. Jeremiah Hallas, assistant director of public relations for the State Defense Council, provided a statistical report. Forty thousand men and women are enrolled as air raid wardens, he said, an increase of 100 per cent since April. Eight thousand persons have been trained as auxiliary police. Other thousands are working as airplane spotters, in emergency ambulance crews and canteen corps and other defense activities.

Output Figures Secret

The most impressive story of a year of war, however, cannot be told. It lies in the files of the War and Navy Departments where records of the industrial production of Connecticut are military secrets. Prodigious quantities of the materials of war have been turned out. They are being used now on war fronts around the world, and Connecticut begins the second year of war with constantly larger production as its chief aim.

Women Exceeding Men

Manpower will be the key to this production, and each week's news underscores the part that women will play in the shops of Connecticut in 1943. A year ago, says Thomas E. Murphy of the United States Employment Service, the ratio of men to women placed in industrial jobs was three to one. During the first six months of war it changed to 50-50. Now women are pulling ahead of men.

This week the Hartford State Trade School announced the start of training courses in light manufacturing, designed especially for married women. Housewives and women in nonessential jobs were urged to attend, tuition free, and discover whether they have aptitudes that would fit them for work on an industrial machine. Those who complete the 70-hour course will be placed on the employment list. Classes will meet in morning, afternoon and evening, and women may attend any session that is convenient for them.

Women Bus Drivers

In Bridgeport five young women passed examinations as drivers of public service busses and went to work as regular bus drivers for the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company. More will be trained.

WPA Releases Workers

Closing out of the Work Projects Administration will release for other jobs 1,132 persons in Connecticut. This was the number on the relief agency's rolls Dec. 1. Biggest job in progress is removal of trolley rails for salvage.

Bridge Work Continues

The New London-Groton highway bridge, being built by the State Highway Department, will be an exception to the order of the War Production Board that is ending construction work on many highway projects. State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox, who appealed to United States Senator Francis T. Maloney, has been advised by the senator that the WPB will allow the work to continue. Steel and concrete work will be completed within a month, the commissioner said, and the main span of what will be the state's longest bridge, will be open to traffic.

Skimming Surface

Commissioner Cox has warned Connecticut drivers to take care this coming winter after snow storms. Plows will scrape the snow only to within one inch of the road surface. In other years the department has prided itself on plowing down to the bare surface.

Less plowing will save wear on the equipment which, otherwise, said the commissioner, might not last until it can be replaced.

Haverhill Mayor Wins Re-election For Third Term

One Massachusetts Mayor was re-elected for a third term, another defeated for a second term, and a former Mayor was returned to office in three Bay State municipal elections recently.

Mayor Albert W. Glynn of Haverhill won re-election, defeating Donald J. Atwood by 1,292 votes.

Charles A. Ross, former Mayor of Quincy who was ousted from office in 1935 on charges of spending more money on his campaign than the law allows, won the Quincy mayoralty. He defeated Representative Myron N. Lane (R) of Quincy, Assistant District Attorney of Norfolk County, 11,265 votes to 9,846. In the City Council contests Mrs. Edna B. Austin, an attorney, won one of the three Council seats, thus becoming the first woman to sit in the Quincy City Council.

Mayor Faxon Bowen of North Adams, running as an independent, failed to gain re-election, being defeated by Cornelius E. O'Brien, Democratic member of the School Committee. Three other candidates were also in the field. Mr. O'Brien's plurality was 523 votes.

The cities of Newburyport, Lawrence, and Chicopee minor city positions were filled.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Dec. 11

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; the Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Indiana Indigo; News.
6:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
6:45 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble. Frank Foti, conducting.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sinfonietta" Alfred Wallenstein, conducting.
8:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Woody Wilson's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (West Coast Broadcast, Pacific War Time). VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter: Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Colonel Walter Elliott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—"Intermezzo." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (West Coast Broadcast, Pacific War Time). VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.63 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert of Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Women's Co-ordination Sought

Canadian women are eager for co-ordinated effort with the women of the United States and of Mexico for the common good, according to Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, International Relations Chairman for the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Armstrong, whose home is in Houston, Texas,

Boston Fish 'Ceilings' Based on Type of Product Proposed to End Price Maze

Bids of 'High Top' Handlers Prevent Good Distribution

Adoption of average price ceilings for the frozen, salted, smoked, canned, and processed fish business, based on variety of the fish rather than on the highest price of each seller in March, was urged today by outstanding fish distributors to end an imposed "pernicious condition" that has "made ceilings a competitive weapon rather than an anti-inflationary regulation."

With hundreds of different ceilings prevailing under the present system, the distribution machinery of the industry is threatened with destruction, in the opinion of some sellers. Fish dealers having a high ceiling price for frozen fish can outbid the man with a low ceiling price, when buying fresh fish at the auctions at the Boston Fish Pier, to be frozen by the dealer.

As soon as the dealers supply their daily need for fresh fish—and fresh fish has no ceiling price—then the market automatically divides at the auctions and bidders drop their prices to the level permitted to keep within the highest ceiling price they have for frozen fish. The fish is then bought, frozen, and put on the market at the ceiling.

But the man with the low ceiling could not bid as high as the one with a higher ceiling, hence some dealers are unable to get fish at all. This reacts throughout the entire eastern part of the country, for Boston wholesalers supply frozen fish to countless dealers in virtually every State east of the Mississippi and some beyond that.

So great has the confusion in the industry become that complaints are pouring in to the Office of Price Administration, and a special meeting has been called for Friday at Washington to consider what action can be taken to alleviate the difficulties of the frozen fish dealers, it was learned in the trade.

Many factors contribute to the present chaos in the industry it was pointed out today by fish men. Scarcity of fish, due to loss of vessels that produce half the total supply when they were taken over by the Government, has resulted in prices of fresh fish soaring to record peaks. The individual fishermen are earning more money than ever before.

Higher liner at the Boston Fish Pier this year yielded $8,475.37 a man, though the plan to share the work that followed the loss of many trawlers to the Government, means that no one man works steadily and therefore does not receive such a sum of money. The figure is reached on the basis of dividing the profits on each trip.

Recommendations of the fish trade favor establishment of average ceilings for each variety, so that haddock fillets of the same quality, packaging and merchandising alike, without regard to the freezer or packer, would have the same ceiling.

Importance of the fish industry to the nation as a whole has never been greater than now, it was stated at the Fish Pier, because of the decreased supply of meat for domestic consumption. With production of fish cut about in half until such time as more boats can be added to the fleet the buying public find it difficult to purchase fish when they turn to that food in place of meat, it was pointed out.

Sharp Cut in Bay State's Expenses Advised in Report

Radical reduction of State expenses has been urged by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means in a comprehensive report declaring rigid economy a necessity "to win the war and retain our present form of Government."

Pointing out that the people of the United States are facing the largest taxes they have ever been called upon to pay, the Committee report said "nowhere has it been said that the burden will lessen nor has anyone yet discovered some easy way out. The enactment of a national retail sales tax may become a necessity in order to finance the war and control inflation. It is now apparent that in order to win the war and continue our present form of Government the only way out is the hard way."

The report of the committee, surveying as a recess study group, was filed yesterday with the clerks of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives.

Would Close Teacher Colleges

The report recommended closing of the State teachers' colleges at Westfield and Hyannis pointing out that the annual deficit of teachers' colleges is about $800,000. It also proposed increasing the tuition at the Massachusetts State College.

To conserve manpower, the Committee urged that authority be given to "transfer State employees from one department to another without regard to the wishes of the employee or the department heads concerned."

Elimination of nonessential information in manuals, and reduction of travel orders and telephone calls also were among the recommendations contained in the report. The Legislature, it said, should "set an example" in making savings.

Further recommendations were:

That the power and duties of the Superintendent of Buildings with respect to assignment of office space and leasing of quarters for State offices be transferred to the Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance;

Curtail State Printing

That there be further curtailment of State printing;

That the Attorney General should replace Governor-appointed agents in the duty of undertaking the collection of any State claims against the Federal Government;

That no additional land should be acquired, either by purchase or gift for State forests or parks and that employment in these areas be reduced to a minimum;

That court fees be increased to make litigants bear a larger share of the cost of maintaining the courts;

That the Division of Smoke Inspection be eliminated and the enforcement of smoke abatement laws be turned over to local authorities;

That the Division of Statistics in the Department of Labor and Industries be "drastically curtailed";

That State assistance to towns of low valuation for highway maintenance work should be reduced in proportion to the decrease in highway fund receipts;

That University Extension courses be limited to those bearing directly on the war effort and that English speaking classes for adults be discontinued.

Governor Has Little to Add On N. E. Fuel Oil Situation

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall returned today from Washington, where he had conferred with Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, and his deputy, Ralph K. Davies.

Mr. Ickes stated that he "hoped" there would be 75 per cent of last year's petroleum supply, but added that this was greatly dependent on the needs of the military forces.

The New England Council has urged commercial and industrial associations throughout this region to "discourage unfounded and over-optimistic expectations on the fuel supply situation, and to participate actively in a campaign to promote fuel conservation."

In a telegram to Dudley Harmon, Council Vice-President, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board; Kenneth Backman, Regional OPA Administrator; Oscar F. Ostby, Assistant Deputy Co-ordinator for Solid Fuels in New England; and R. J. Hull, New England representative of the Petroleum Administrator, declared that users of 10,000 or more gallons yearly for heating purposes would be compelled to convert to coal unless they could certify such conversion was impossible.

"The situation is so serious that plans are being laid for the probable doubling up of families," the telegram said, "and for the closing down of all non-essential establishments." Eventually, even individual householders would be compelled to convert wherever possible, it declared.

Maine Faces Reduced Spending

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 10 (AP)—Proposals for annual reduction of about $5,000,000 in Maine highway expenditures and an anticipated 50 per cent drop in revenues in each year of the next biennium were heard yesterday by the Legislative Budget Committee as estimates were presented by Chief Engineer Lucius D. Barrows.

Summing up the expected road construction program for the next two years, Mr. Barrows told the Committee and Gov. Sumner Sewall that expenditures for each of the next two years were expected to total $6,500,000, dropping from about $11,000,000 for each of the past two.

Mr. Barrows also said that an anticipated slump in revenue to about $5,800,000 a year would be due to a decrease in the gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration-operators' license funds which are specifically earmarked by law for highway purposes.

State Police Chief Henry P. Weaver intimated that he would seek from the Legislature, which convenes Jan. 6, authority to increase the salaries of all the enlisted men whose pay, ranging from $22 for new officers to $53 for captains, is set by law. He said at present there were 90 enlisted men.

Mr. Weaver also said he would request that the Legislature repeal a law stipulating only 10 per cent of the enlistment quota could constitute the total on the retirement-pension list.

Advising the Committee that at present there were seven officers eligible for pensions who could not get them because the retirement list was choked, Mr. Weaver expressed the opinion the present setup "is not fair to those men who are entitled to pensions but still have to continue work."

Reforestation Continued In Massachusetts

Despite demands of the war effort, the work of restoring forest lands in Massachusetts devastated by the 1938 hurricane and by forest fires has continued during the past year, Commissioner of Conservation Raymond J. Kenney has disclosed.

More than 1,500,000 trees were planted on forest lands of the State during the year, 30 per cent of them by individuals on privately-owned land, the Commissioner said.

Mr. Kenney also disclosed that at the four forest nurseries of the department there is an inventory of nearly 12,000,000 trees of various species and ages which will be available for a continuation of the reforestation work when the war is over and when the CCC or some other agency presumably may be re-established in a joint conservation-employment program.

Louis E. Kirstein

Louis E. Kirstein, Vice-President of William Filene's Sons Company, who passed on today at his home in Boston, was extolled in a public statement by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this morning as "one of the very first citizens of Massachusetts."

For many years Mr. Kirstein was a leader in civic affairs. He rose from an errand boy to become one of the country's leading merchants. In addition to his activity as an official of Filene's, he was President of the American Retail Federation. In fact, he was one of the founders of this organization in 1935.

He was donor of the Kirstein Memorial Library, presented to the city of Boston in 1930. At the time, he implored, "Please don't make me out a hero in this thing. I'm just a lucky 'guy,' and the struggles I've had during my lifetime are nothing compared to what my father was up against."

Mr. Kirstein was a prominent member of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, serving as President of the organization for some time. He was a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Citizens' Committee on the World Court in 1932, and at the time of the World War served as Purchasing Agent of the War Department, in charge of all Army clothing contracts.

He began his career in Rochester, N. Y., his native city, as an errand boy. After traveling for E. Kirstein & Co., of Rochester, for four years, he entered the optical business, and in 1894 was made manager of a concern in that city.

Seven years later he returned to the clothing business, and in 1911 came to Boston as Vice-President of the Filene Company.

Seven Officers Of Navy Awarded Legion of Honor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Legion of Merit award, created last July, has been awarded by President Roosevelt to seven naval officers for distinguished service while engaged in convoy operations, the Navy announced today.

The award retroactive to September 8, 1939, was created for members of the armed forces of the United States, of the Philippine Government and of friendly foreign nations who distinguish themselves by "exceptionally meritorous conduct in the performance of outstanding services."

Among those receiving the awards today, were:

Capt. George W. Johnson, Uxbridge, Mass., commander of a convoy task unit for repelling enemy submarine attacks "by skillful and aggressive tactics which denied to the enemy every opportunity to attack except for the initial attack."

Capt. Ralph W. Hungerford, Newport, R. I., commander of escort units with North Atlantic convoys, for conducting his convoy "to out maneuver and elude enemy submarines which were in favorable positions to concentrate and attack."

Commander Albert C. Murdaugh, Arlington, Va., who commanded a task unit escorting a convoy and "by bold and skillful handling of his forces February 21-24, 1942, out-fought, out-maneuvered and finally eluded a determined and persistant attack by a concentration estimated to consist of five or six enemy submarines.

Air Patrol Radio Building At Trenton, Maine, Burned

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Eastern Defense Command announced that a fire destroyed the radio communications building of the Civil Air Patrol at Trenton, Maine, today.

No other damage was done, either to planes or hangars, the E. D. C. said, adding that the fire started from an explosion in an oil stove. All material in the building was removed.

Perry to Speak at Colby

WATERVILLE, Maine, Dec. 10 (AP)—Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard Professor of Philosophy, will be the commencement speaker Sunday at Colby College's first mid-winter graduation exercises, which have been telescoped from the usual three days into 24 hours. One honorary degree will be conferred and 44 diplomas presented.

It's Home Sweet Home Now!

Hour after hour and day after day, Home becomes closer and more important to each and every one of us.

To the Soldier, Sailor and Marine, Home is the uppermost thought in his mind. It is the inspiration that leads him on to battle, the promise of a bright American future.

Now, with more Boston Edison customers spending long hours at war production work and long evenings at home, good lighting is a vital necessity. In many homes, people are using their eyes as much as one-third more. That means more need for good light to guard against eyestrain. Here are some simple suggestions on how to get the most light from your lamps:

1. *Wash lamp bulbs and reflector bowls frequently.* In many cases you can get 25% to 30% more light!
2. *Replace darkened lamp bulbs with fresh bulbs.* Darkened bulbs waste electricity.
3. *Fill all empty sockets* with the right size bulbs.
4. *Replace dark or yellowed shades with light ones* and brush them frequently.
5. *Arrange your lamps and furniture* so each lamp can provide good light for several people. A difference of 12 inches from the lamp to the book you're studying can cut the amount of light by as much as 50%.

LOVELY LAMPS

Handsome lamps like these give a big lift to wartime morale... and protect precious eyesight!

Prices start at $5.50 up

See our beautiful assortment of China Table Lamps

Guard your eyes with

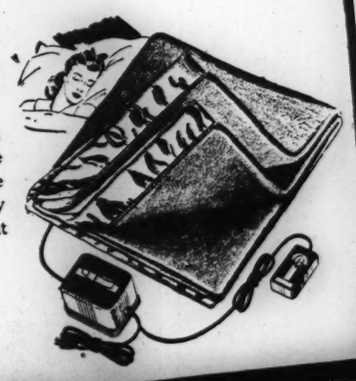
RIGHT SIZE BULBS

When you buy lamp bulbs, buy carefully. Be sure they are the right size to protect the eyes... (at least a 100-watt bulb for close work).

Have you enough right-size bulbs? Get a supply today!

Here's how to get healthful, restful sleep to keep you fit!

The GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC BLANKET



This marvelous zephyr-light, quality blanket warms the *whole* bed, keeps you snug and comfortable all night long.

Set it for the warmth you like and no matter how the bedroom temperature changes, you can enjoy peaceful sleep at a constant temperature.

NOW ONLY $36.25

Edison Shops

There's One in Your Neighborhood

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

★ FIGHT INFLATION NOW! BUY MORE WAR BONDS ★

Allies Capture Gona From Japanese—Eisenhower Gets Air Reinforcements

Continued from Page 1

sentatives in Canberra, Federal Capital.

His victory news came 16 days after Allied headquarters communiqué had announced the original Australian entry into Gona, testifying to the resistance put up by the Japanese.

Gona's fall left the Japanese pinned down in a narrow strip of coast centering on the Buna area, some 12 miles to the south.

The Japanese first landed at Gona on July 22 and from the Gona-Buna beachhead started an invasion drive which carried across the Owen Stanley Mountains to within 32 miles of Port Moresby, Allied base, before they were halted.

Allies Foil Attempt To Escape Trap

An earlier communiqué from Allied headquarters in Australia announced that Allied troops had thwarted the Japanese in an attempt to break out of the Gona trap under cover of darkness. More than 400 Japanese had been reported slain in this area in recent weeks.

Prime Minister Curtin had announced that total Australian casualties in New Guinea up to December were 2,190, including 640 killed.

The same bulletin reported that Allied forces had gained further ground in their attacks on the Japanese at Buna and that they were continuing to press home their attacks with strong air support.

Allied headquarters also announced that American Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers had scored a signal victory over a formation of Japanese fighters in a furious duel off the coast of New Britain, shooting down 10 of the enemy planes and damaging four others so badly they probably crashed.

"All our planes returned," the communiqué said.

The air battle developed in conjunction with a heavy Allied bombing assault on the Japanese airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, unloading 500-pound bombs in dispersal bays and causing considerable damage.

American-Type Cars Deserted by Germans

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 10

Russian war booty in the recaptured area northwest of Stalingrad includes American-type automobiles and Norwegian canned goods, dispatches from the front said today.

The motorcars taken as war trophies were used by German Staff generals, the dispatches said. It was not explained whether these were prewar models or military vehicles which the Germans had previously captured on the Russian or other fronts.

Rout of Japanese Destroyers Told

There were no further reports concerning the whereabouts of six Japanese destroyers which were driven off early in the week in an attempt to land reinforcements in the Buna area.

The destroyers had approached in two lines four miles apart, with three miles between the leading and trailing vessels.

The attack on the squadron was described today by Lieut. Calvin Glendenning, pilot of a Liberator bomber, who told how the planes circled just out of range of the destroyers' antiaircraft fire before unloading their bombs.

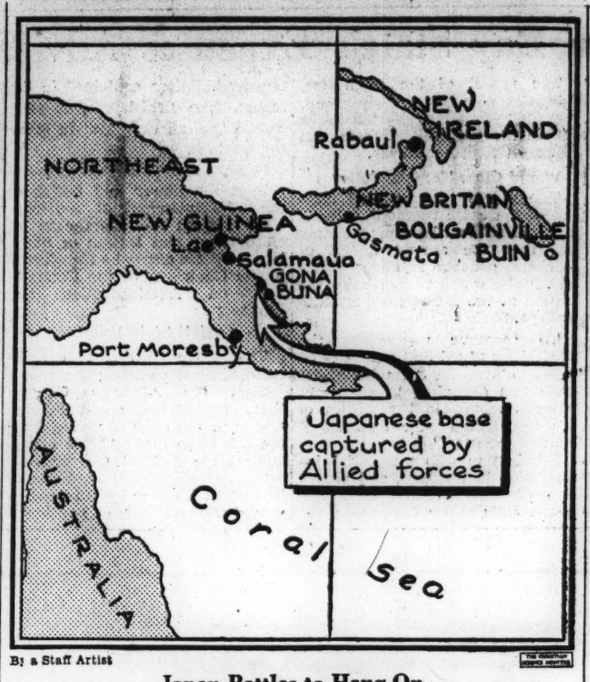
"The ships made a beautiful turning maneuver in an effort to avoid our bombs," he said. "We made our first run aiming for the leading destroyer. A 500-pounder hit within 10 feet of the stern. A second bomb was a direct hit across the stern."

Huge clouds of brownish smoke —apparently from burning oil and ammuntion — belched from the stricken ship, Lieutenant Glendenning said.

The Liberators shadowed the destroyers for more than an hour and when last seen the vessels were steaming northward.

Lieutenant Glendenning reported that after he had turned his plane toward home, two Japanese fighters equipped with auxiliary fuel tanks under their fuselages suddenly darted out of the clouds and attacked from opposite sides.

The Liberator's gunnners sent the Zeros spinning down but not before bullets from the enemy planes had knocked out the bomber's intercommunications system and the radio transmitter and had broken a row of oxygen bottles.



By a Staff Artist

Japan Battles to Hang On

New area occupied by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Allied forces in New Guinea is seen near main Japanese bases at Salamaua and Lae. Gasmata, on New Britain, was the scene of great air battle in which the Japanese lost 10 planes.

Battle of Tunisia:

Allied Air Power Shows Marked Gain

Advices from Tunisia indicated that the Allies there no longer were hampered by the pinch for air support and that the crucial battle for the last 20 miles, the approaches to Bizerte and Tunis, might come at any moment.

A communiqué from Allied headquarters in North Africa said there was little activity except patrolling in the forward areas Wednesday because of rain which has made much of the terrain impassable, although the Morocco radio said the Allies had resumed the offensive in the Tebourba-Mateur sector.

On the opposite side of Africa, a British communiqué said the Eighth Army was "allowing the enemy no rest in the El Agheila area."

This was the strongest language used officially since the British paused before Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's long-prepared line, but it referred, still, only to patrol and artillery activity. British military sources in London said it did not mean that the westward offensive again was under way.

When the Eighth Army attacks the enemy's Libyan line, these sources said, its blows will leave no doubt that it has hit in force again—and that might be any day.

Both Adversaries Moving Cautiously

In Tunisia, the Allies and Germans both were reported probing cautiously for weak spots and speeding preparations for the decisive battle.

Reports of Allied air blows, both destructive offensive attacks and successful defensive air fighting with evidently plentiful and well-varied warplanes, indicated that air mastery was swinging back to the Allies.

When the British and Americans marched virtually to the threshholds of Tunis and Bizerte, their drive was handicapped by the lack of adequate air bases close to the front. Now, however, Associated Press reports tell of ground commanders telephoning for air coverage as casually as calling for a taxi.

Again, British headquarters reported that Allied twin-engined fighters—probably American P-38 Lightnings—had pounced on an enemy air convoy northbound from Africa and had shot down two German transport planes near Lampedusa Island, between Sicily and Tunisia.

A Reuters report said Allied parachutists had penetrated within 10 miles of Tunis and carried out a series of demolitions southwest of the Capital.

Both Axis communiqués reported heavier skirmishing between armored patrols in the Tebourba area. The Italian communiqué said an Allied armored-car attack west of Tebourba was repulsed and the German communiqué said eight Allied tanks were set ablaze in another thrust southwest of the town.

Turin Hit Again:

Heavy Damage Done By British Bombers

Royal Air Force bombers flew Wednesday night into the smoke still rising from the destruction wrought the previous night at Turin, mangled Italian arsenal city, and loosed explosives ranging up to four-ton block-busters in a one-hour assault which left large new fires spreading in the industrial areas.

Great damage was acknowledged in the Italian High Command communiqué broadcast from Rome.

The British Air Ministry said that three bombers failed to complete the round trip from Britain across the Alps, but said "a strong force" participated—suggesting 200 or 300 planes.

Despite the smoke pall over Turin, the bombardiers could pick out their objectives, the Air Ministry said.

When the last bomber left an hour later, large new fires were spreading in the industrial areas, the Ministry added.

The Italian High Command said the raiders hit many buildings.

"Numerous fires were started and damage on the whole was great," its communiqué reported. "The number of victims from the preceeding raid are 75 dead and 112 wounded. The losses of last night are not known yet."

In other war zones, the Air Ministry said that a coastal command plane torpedoed an Axis supply vessel off the coast of Norway and a Halifax destroyed an enemy aircraft over the Bay of Biscay.

Bomber Seals Tunnel With a Train Inside

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 10

An RAF Mosquito bomber, shuttling between the entrances of a railroad tunnel 40 miles northwest of Paris in a dusk attack yesterday, apparently sealed a train inside, the Air Ministry said today.

The flier, it said, neatly laid one bomb at a mouth of the tunnel and then, noting that a train was entering from the other side, bombed that entrance also.

The Ministry said the train was bottled up, at least temporarily, and did not appear from either end during the 10 minutes that the Mosquito hovered over the tunnel.

The flier said smoke poured from the first entrance bombed.

Russians Advance:

Gain Seven Miles On Central Front

The Red Army has punched seven miles deeper into enemy lines on the central front near Velikie Luki, recapturing 13 settlements, while the Germans still have failed in their six-day effort to regain the initiative on the Stalingrad front, Soviet dispatches reported.

Attacking with ski troops supported by tanks painted white to blend with the snow, the Russians apparently are attacking Nazi communications on the central front which extends northwest of Moscow roughly from Rzhev to Velikie Luki.

On the Stalingrad front, although slowed down by violent German counterattacks during the past several days, the Russians were reported still pushing gradually forward as their offensive there entered its fourth week.

Russian reports said the Nazis apparently were trying not only to break the Soviet offensive but also to mount one of their own, presumably in the belief that the Red Army is exhausted after an advance said now to have retaken 63 towns.

Some of the Germans' counter blows have been in parts of Stalingrad itself, Red Star said, but they have been content with purely defensive fire in the factory district. There, the Army newspaper added, the Russians systematically are destroying pill boxes and other fortifications in the still difficult task of clearing the enemy from the besieged city.

It said the Germans had exposed themselves in trying to wrest the initiative from the Russians and had suffered heavily from trench mortar fire turned on them virtually like a spray from a hose.

Although Axis forces have been separated on the western banks of the Volga and Don and driven from both rivers in some sectors, they were said to be showing no signs of faltering in defensible positions despite a grave strain on their communications.

Commando Raid:

Germans Report Force Annihilated

A "small British sabotage troop" was discovered by the Germans Dec. 8 at the mouth of the River Gironde—near Bordeaux on France's west coast and was annihilated, the German High Command reported.

"On Dec. 8 a small British sabotage troop was challenged at the mouth of the Gironde and wiped out in an engagement," the daily communique said.

No account of such an operation has come from British sources, but the Berlin version suggests that a British Commando unit had gone ashore in the vital Bordeaux area, where the Germans have submarine bases, either for reconnaissance or to damage installations.

Philippines:

Radio Says Japanese Battling Americans

The Vichy Radio broadcast a dispatch datelined Tokyo reporting that certain of the Philippine Islands still were "held by Americans" and that Japanese Marines had been landed there to end resistance.

The dispatch said Japanese naval headquarters had announced this action, adding that "violent fighting is now in progress."

The Berlin Radio, in a broadcast recorded in London, also said Japanese forces had been landed on islands where Americans were resisting and added that "in fierce fighting the Americans gradually are being forced to surrender."

Only last week the Tokyo Radio admitted American and Filipino resistance had continued long after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, but asserted it was being cleaned up.

Tokyo broadcasts heard in New York today did not mention the landings reported by Vichy and Berlin.

What Planes Nazis Use in North Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

North Africa, Dec. 3. Delayed.

German planes which have shown up in this North African theater of war so far to buck the air power of the United Nations are the Junkers Ju87 and Ju88 bombers, the Messerschmitt Me109 and Me110 fighters, and the Focke-Wulf Fw190 fighter.

The Junkers Ju87 is a single-engined, two-seater dive bomber, and the Ju88 is the standard twin-engined bomber used day or night by the Luftwaffe in all theaters of war. The Messerschmitt Me109 is the principal single-seat fighter of the Luftwaffe, while the Me110 is the twin-engined, two-seater fighter, resembling in many respects the United States Curtis "Helldiver." The Fw190 is the latest German fighter, which has been disclosed, according to British sources, as not having quite the performance of the older Me109.

Indo-China:

Japan Conscripts Native Army

A Chinese military spokesman charged that Japan was building a native army of 150,000 men in French Indo-China with the cooperation of the Vichy French Governor-General, Rear Admiral Jean Decoux.

Trained and commanded by Japanese officers, the Indo-China native force might be employed by the enemy in a campaign against China's vital "back door" province, Yunnan, the spokesman indicated.

He said Admiral Decoux, yielding to Japanese pressure, agreed to authorize the conscription of 150,000 natives, and the Japanese were carrying out the project. The French have recruited the Annamites of northern Indo-China for their own forces for many years and found them capable soldiers.

The spokesman admitted that China was unable to launch any effective grand-scale counteroffensive against the Japanese, because of small, insufficient supplies of planes, heavy guns, and tanks.

Nazi Army Shift:

Zeitzler Named Chief of Staff

Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, a reputed protégé of the Nazi Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, has been named by Hitler as Chief of the German General Staff, the Berlin Radio disclosed.

General Zeitzler, who has jumptd from the rank of colonel at the start of the war to one of the highest military posts in Germany, succeeds the veteran Gen. Franz von Halder.

London sources said the appointment could be expected to disuplease the older generals over whose heads the newcomer has rocketed to power.

They expressed belief that General Zeitzler had been chosen primarily as a "yes man" for Hitler and because of his youth, ardent Naziism, and freedom from the Junkers tradition.

Gzeneral Halder was reported to have been offered command of the Operational Division of the German General Staff under General Zeitzler, who is at least 10 years his junior, but it was not known what he had decided.

Thrust Into Tunisia Too Fast For Equipment to Keep Pace

Continued from Page 1

units of maintenance experts who have had tough military training, can fight to defend themselves and air fields, and can look after themselves generally on Commando lines.

In many cases crews had to service their own planes as well as fly them, and I know of one excellent job done by a self-styled "amateur armorer" whose improvised talents were turned to fuses and other problems relating to bombs. "Everything off O. K.," he reported.

United States bombers and transports have been doing a fine job as fast as facilities could be provided for them, and so have the long-range high-speed twin-engine P-38 United States Fighters.

The only forward airdrome worthy of the name that the Allies have been able to use so far is at Bone. That is about 120 miles from Bizerte and Tunis. Consequently there has been a great strain on the forward squadrons which carried out sortie after sortie and have a big margin on the credit side in the matter of planes shot down. The ratio is more than six to one. In the first 20 days of the Algerian campaign, at least 115 aircraft were brought down—80 by RAF aircraft, the others by Americans and antiaircraft guns.

Aid From Malta

Aircraft based at Malta have lent a hand, and squadrons from that much-bombed island have been making frequent night attacks on Bizerte and Tunis.

I talked today with two long-range fighter men whose plane was shot down behind the Axis lines northeast of El Ouena.

Hitchhiking 100 miles, they were eight days on the road—or rather off it except when absolutely necessary—and were given warm-hearted assistance by the French inhabitants.

At one farm they were hastily concealed in a loft on arrival of a German billeting party. At another they were awakened by a sudden battle outside the back door. More than once, one wearing an antique mackintosh, the other a cape, and both wearing berets, they walked past parties of Germans in the streets without being challenged. Once they slept in a prickly bush and another night they enjoyed the great comfort of a haystack, only to be pitchforked out in the morning by an Italian hired hand who turned them over to the farmer. Then again they had the experience of practical French sympathy.

New Air Sites

The limitation imposed by lack of airfield facilities is being overcome as airdrome engineers are getting busy, fresh sites being prospected and developed.

Therefore it is considered only a matter of time before the outstanding air problems are solved and greater sustained speed maintained in development of the campaign authoritatively outlined here as one to evict the German and Italian forces from Tunisia, link the United Nations armies here with Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, and directly menace Italy, free the Mediterranean for Allied purposes, and dispense with the 1,200-mile haul round the Cape of Good Hope that would have been 1,800 miles if the Dakar region had not come into line and had been utilized by the Germans as a submarine base, compelling convoys to make a wide sweep around Africa.

This is a great prize—and General Anderson so far has shown himself willing to take big risks by pushing forward right up to if not actually beyond the limit of available air cover. Now consolidation is in process as the major striking forces come up and the contents of the armada of United Nations shipping in North African waters and docks take the shape of columns rolling eastward as part of the inexorable buildup for the rear.

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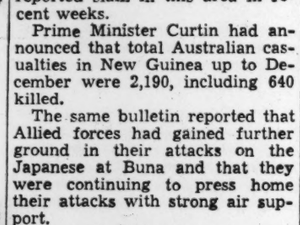

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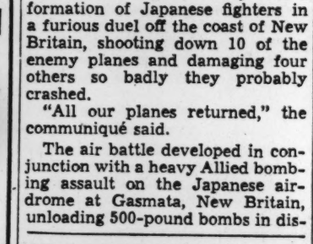

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German Terror Rampant In Ex-Unoccupied France

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Forty-nine more persons have been executed and 500 rounded up in the campaign of German and Axis terror striking again in Europe and for the first time in the formerly unoccupied zone of France, London and continental reports said.

In addition, six Polish students were reported sentenced to capital punishment in Paris for fomenting communism.

Reports from Bern said that 400 dealers and customers of a black market in food were arrested at Zagreb by Croatian police during the last month.

The Germans dealt out their first stern measure of hostage reprisal in the remainder of France which they occupied Nov. 11 by rounding up 100 men and women at Lyon and holding them for execution for an attack on German soldiers, the Fighting French declared.

"On Nov. 29," the Fighting French said, "a pro-German demonstration was organized in the Place Belle Couer in Lyon. The demonstration was broken up by crowds which hurled insults at Nazi troops who intervened to restore order.

"On Dec. 1 an attack was made on the life of a German soldier in Lyon. One hundred men and women were chosen immediately at random from the population of Lyon and are now awaiting execution in the Prison Centrale."

The Lyon arrests recalled that only Dec. 4 both the Rome Radio and Swiss dispatches said the former Mayor of Lyon, Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, was arrested by the Germans.

Exiled Czech Government circles here reported that the "German terror" in Bohemia and Moravia has killed 35 more Czechs. This brought the executions in the protectorate during November to 157, these circles said.

Southern Women Urged to Get Jobs

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10 (AP)—The wife of Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, who is in command of United States armored divisions operations in North Africa, urged Southern women today to get regular war work jobs.

"Get a job outside the home even if it's only two hours a week," Mrs. Patton said. "It will make you feel that you are doing something active to win the war."

Speaking to representatives from women's clubs in the Fourth Service Command, Mrs. Patton said her husband had often said that any man who claims he is not afraid in the face of fire "is either a liar or an idiot, but that he is a coward only if he lets his fear get the better of him."

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Fuel for Foray

Associated Press

British Tanks Refuel Behind Front Lines

While Red Cross ambulances and supply trucks stand by, British tanks take on a load of fuel from a gasoline truck at the right, only 800 yards away from barking German field guns during the battle for Sidi Barrani in Egypt. During the refueling operations, Nazi fighter planes attacked the vehicles but were dispersed by RAF fliers. This is an official British photo.

Provisional Governor for Somaliland

BERLIN, from German broadcasts, Dec. 10 (AP)—Appointment of Brigadier General du Pont as provisional Governor of French Somaliland was announced in a Vichy dispatch today.

[The radiocast said French Somaliland, "together with Indo-China, is the only colony now left to France." Actually French Indo-China is in Japanese hands.]

Governor Nouailhetas, who is now in Vichy, "cannot return to his [Somaliland] post owing to the interruption of communications and will, therefore, be replaced for the time being by General du Pont, who commands the garrison of the colony," it was said.

[More than 1,500 officers and men of that garrison were reported yesterday to have arrived at Diredawa, in Ethiopia, where their leader sent a message declaring allegiance to the Fighting French cause.]

De Gaulle-Darlan

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—While Prime Minister Winston Churchill was explaining Great Britain's attitude toward Admiral Jean Darlan in a secret session of the House of Commons, Gen. Charles de Gaulle obliquely suggested that the former Vichy collaborationist be dropped "as quickly as possible."

The leader of the Fighting French made his point in this question which he asked during a speech to the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris:

"If it happens that for a brief instant some obstacle leads a state to make some slight detour from her path, don't you think it essential that that state should abandon the detour as quickly as possible or risk permeating her effort with great moral anxiety?"

Before the House closed its doors to debate Admiral Darlan's position as Chief of the North African Civil Administration by agreement with Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden again refused to make a public statement.

Mr. Eden reiterated that "the matter is governed" by previous statements of his own and President Roosevelt, the burden of which was that Admiral Darlan's position is temporary.

General de Gaulle, who openly opposed Admiral Darlan, continued pressure for his dismissal with today's speech.

Suggesting that modern war is largely fought by the people and not armies, directed by statesmen rather than warriors, and can be maintained only if its aims are proportionate to the suffering and sacrifices of the people, he asked journalists:

"Don't you think modern strategy should be inspired and directed by a policy sufficiently great and sufficiently human to reply to the wishes of the masses of people directly concerned?

"Is it not your opinion that all policies, and consequently all strategies, are only good ones when they apply to the common ideal which groups all champions of liberty the whole world over?"

General de Gaulle said that "from the time the first shot was fired in this war, . . . my own answer was fixed in my mind."

In the Commons, prior to the secret session, Mr. Eden was pressed by Aneurin Bevin, Labor, to give the House a statement on the Government's attitude toward Admiral Darlan.

"This matter already is governed and remains governed by the President of the United States of America and the statements I have made," Mr. Eden replied.

[President Roosevelt has described the understanding between Admiral Darlan and Gen. Eisenhower as a temporary arrangement.]

Waiting in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office said yesterday there had been no change in the French Legation's position in the Government here.

The French Minister saw Foreign Minister Christian Guenther and said the French legation was awaiting developments in view of the present uncertain conditions.

Informed sources said that earlier reports that the Legation had separated from the Vichy Government thus appeared premature now, but that it seemed to be a question of the Legation's being undecided whether to join Admiral Jean Darlan or follow Gen Charles de Gaulle of the Fighting French.

Curtin Warns Australia of Its Peril

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin told the House of Representatives in a war review today that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill decided even before the fall of Singapore that their first task was the defeat of Germany.

That decision, he said, involved Australia in what essentially at present is a holding campaign. Singapore fell last Feb. 15.

Australia, with all the help she can obtain from the outside, must be prepared to hang on until the maximum Allied strength can be concentrated against Japan, Mr. Curtin said.

He warned the nation it must be prepared to repulse strong air and sea-borne attacks from Japanese concentrated on the island of Timor, to the north.

"In facing such a powerful and determined enemy as Japan," the Prime Minister went on, "we must be prepared to make any sacrifices enabling us to match and overcome a foe so thoroughly trained in the needs of war. This prescription for victory I adjure all Australians to observe."

He said Australian Army battle casualties in New Guinea up to Dec. 1 were 2,190, of which 640 were killed in action or fatally wounded.

"Australia has much to be thankful for," the Prime Minister said. "We have felt the impact of enemy bombs, but have been spared the horror and devastation of war on our own soil. There should be, throughout the Continent a universal feeling of deep gratitude and thanksgiving. Recently it has been American sea-power that has been the bulwark between Japan and Australia."

Mr. Curtin said, however, there was "nothing to justify the optimistic view that the end is in sight."

"Japan is the master of vast territories with large populations and vital resources for war," he said. "Her strength is still great."

The Prime Minister emphasized that the closest co-operation existed between himself, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, as demonstrated by General MacArthur's communiqués, operations of his aircraft in the South Pacific and by the presence of the Australian Cruiser Canberra which was sunk in that region.

This was interpreted as a rebuke to critics who are clamoring for a single command.

"When the Australian Government agreed to this unique setup, under which it surrendered part of its sovereignty and placed its defense forces under the control of a commander of an allied nation it did so on the clear understanding that its action would facilitate the achievement of two results," he said.

"These results were: First, that there would be a unified command, and second, that Australia, having placed its military resources under his command, would not be expected to contribute more because of its furnishing of other theaters of war."

The Prime Minister said the importance of Timor as a base for Japanese operations against Northwest Australia should not be overlooked. He described the Japanese-occupied island as the northwestern counterpart of New Guinea. He declared "it is important that we should be ready and able to eject the Japanese from their bases" in that area also.

'Weskits' Are Back Again in Australia

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 10.

Vests are back again on the list of "what the well-dressed man will wear" in Australia.

The Government, which laid down specifications some time ago for a two-piece "Victory Suit," relaxed restrictions today to permit manufacture of a three-piece model, but warned tailors they must adhere to other cloth-saving regulations.

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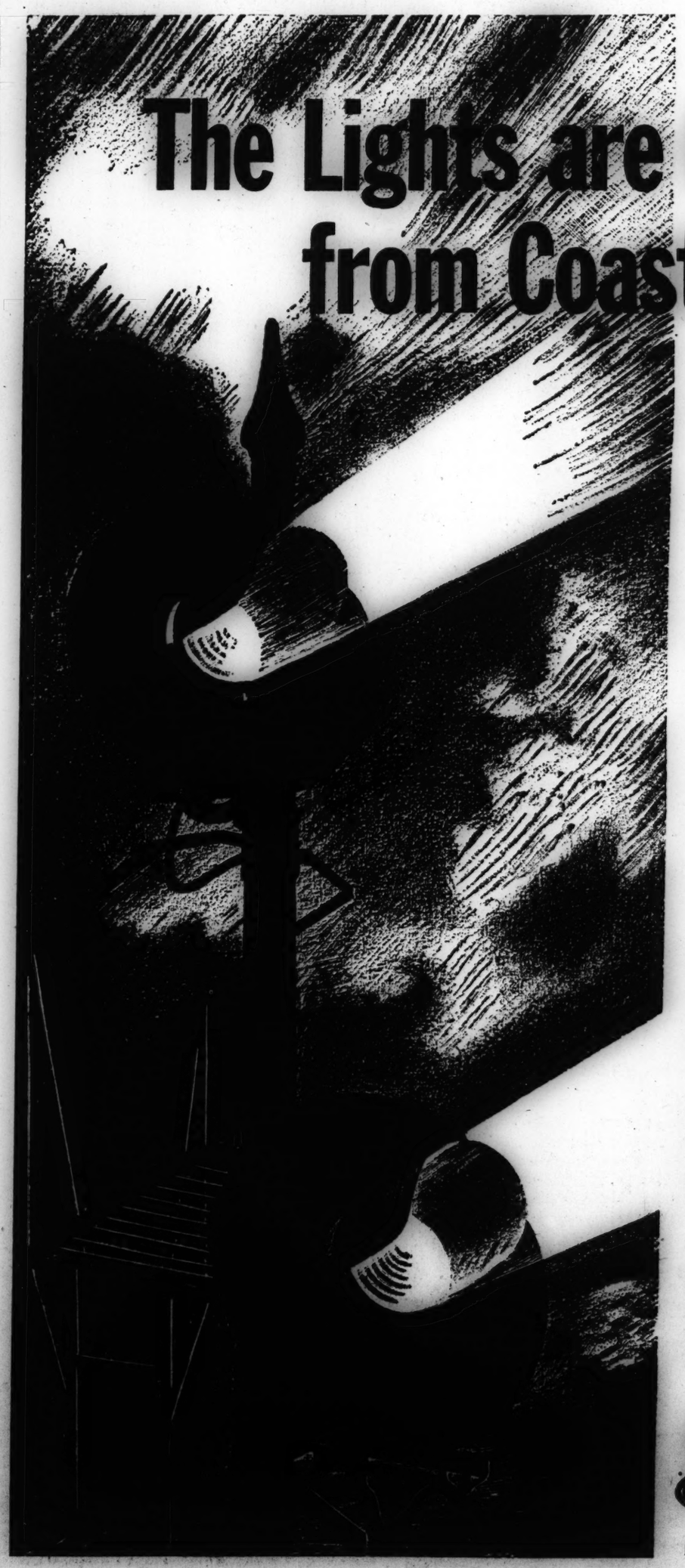

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These are some of the reasons why America's railroads have been able to meet the heavy demands of the greatest emergency in their history—why this year they have been able to carry *just about double* the volume of freight and passenger traffic that they moved in 1939, when Hitler invaded Poland.

But there is a limit. As seen by Joseph B. Eastman, Director, Office of Defense Transportation, there is "a clear and definite need for new locomotives and new freight cars . . . and if we are to attain and maintain maximum utilization of existing facilities, they must be kept in prime order and repair."

Facing still greater demands upon their facilities in the coming crucial year, railroad men are steeling themselves to meet whatever lies ahead. Given the tools—the steel—to work with, they mean to see to it that the lights guiding vital railroad transport remain green from coast to coast.

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Needs of Postwar Europe Tallied; Britain Told to Name Relief Head

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi charged in the House of Lords yesterday that the Government was "too vague" in planning postwar help for Europe and proposed the appointment of a Foreign Relief Director such as Herbert H. Lehman in the United States.

Announcement of a plan now, Lord Strabolgi said, would be a "great strategical weapon" if it convinced the Nazi-ruled countries they would get immediate aid in restoring their industries. China also would need much help, he added.

Replying for the Government, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal, said that "informal consultations are now taking place with the United States and other United Nations in regard to preparation of such a plan" but decisions had not yet been reached. Close contact was being maintained, he said, with Russia. Terming relief a "worldwide problem," he forecast some form of rationing would continue for a time after the war.

The Archbishop of York, agreeing on the need for a plan now, deplored massacres in conquered countries and called upon the Government to state repeatedly and solemnly that there would be deliverances and retribution.

Lord Barnby, just returned from a visit to the United States and Canada, said, "the degree of action by the United States must have a strong bearing on the solution of economic problems, because the United States is the dominant force on the financial side."

Describing Britain as "one of the chief suppliants for assistance," Lord Wedgewood said President Roosevelt was right in saying that he was going to extend the provisions of the lease-lend bill to those countries occupied by American troops.

"I only hope we are going to be occupied by American troops in the near future," he declared amid the House's laughter, "but there are limits to even what America can do."

Short on Hero Medals, Ribbons for Duration

By the Associated Press

London

The Royal Humane Society has given so many awards for bravery during the first three years of the war that it has run out of medals.

In order to conserve bronze and release labor, the Society is now issuing ribbons until the war's end.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—The current week sees the beginning of a crescendo of activity here to provide the data upon which Mr. Herbert H. Lehman American Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, can consider the problem of feeding Occupied Europe when it is released from Nazi tyranny.

No less than four expert technical committees of the Allied postwar Requirements Bureau are meeting during the week. One, the Technical Advisory Committee on Agriculture has been in existence for some time. But the other three have been formed within the past two weeks. They represent respectively attempts to determine the medical, nutrition, and inland transport needs with which the United Nations will be faced in Europe in the first few months after the Victory has been won.

The Agricultural Committee is continuing to work along lines described in previous London dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor. The doctors, in their first meeting some 10 days ago, agreed to list steps which they consider necessary to relieve conditions due to undernourishment, insufficient heating, and other privations.

Stocks to last for the first few months already are being collected.

The business of the Technical Committee on Nutrition is to fix living standards which experts agree not only must be sufficient but must be ample enough to maintain an individual in normal health. It is understood that countries below this level will be given a priority in supplies.

Long Below Standard

It still is not clear exactly how the experts intend to tackle this problem especially in view of the fact that many countries of Eastern Europe were far below the required standard in prewar days.

When the committee has fixed the norm in basic foodstuffs, it will be able to work out the quantities for each country. Meanwhile, the Agricultural Committee knows roughly how much of these basic foodstuffs can be produced locally. It should, therefore, be possible to tell Mr. Lehman how much he is likely to be asked for.

The task of the Technical Advisory Committee on Inland Transport is to examine the situation so that relief material can be handled as expeditiously as possible when it arrives. Contrary to some reports, the Committee has nothing to do with arranging shipments from overseas. Its job is concerned solely with the ports, railways, roads, canals, and rivers within Europe itself.

It already is clear that the job is going to be complicated in the extreme. It is known, for instance, that the Germans have removed the rails from a number of lines in Western Europe in order to facilitate their campaign in Russia. Preparations, therefore must be made in advance to replace these rails. As they are of a different type from those generally used in Britain, they will have to be cast especially.

But the problem does not end there. The Royal Air Force is busy shooting up railroad engines in order to complicate the present traffic problem for the Germans. The more engines the airmen hit, the more will have to be replaced.

Question of River Traffic

Then there is the question of road and river traffic. This not only means trucks and barges but also oil, gasoline, tires, and spare parts.

Probably the biggest problem of all for this Committee, however, is the question of exiles. Nobody knows exactly how many millions there will be, but everyone can be quite sure they will be eager to get home as quickly as possible whether or not transports are available.

According to preliminary estimates, the totals are not likely to be far short of 15,000,000 persons. There may be more. The Germans claim there are some 5,000,000 foreign workers in Germany. But this is only a beginning. Nobody has the slightest idea how many Russians have fled from their homes. Nor how many Poles, Czechs, and Slovenes have been driven out to make room for German settlers. Nor how many Jews and others have been herded into concentration camps and localities where they are segregated from the rest of humanity.

Transport experts have to consider not only how to get all these people home, but also how they are to be fed, clothed, and housed while waiting—if they do wait—for transportation to their homes. It also must suggest what to do to provide for those who refuse to stay put until their turn comes and who prefer to risk making their way on foot through a starving countryside.

What About Axis Armies?

When all this has been cared for, there still is the question of what to do about the beaten Axis armies, huge numbers of which probably will be outside of the Reich when the last shots are fired.

The experts naturally are considering these problems from a purely European standpoint which is primarily the standpoint of needs. Mr. Lehman is looking at the question from the standpoint of supply. But Europe is not the only part of the world which has needs to be supplied. There also is the Far East.

There are countless other questions involved which so far do not appear to have been correlated with those of the Postwar Requirements Bureau and Mr. Lehman. Among these are such problems as shipping, finance and the position of other potential suppliers besides the United States, for example Canada and Argentina for wheat, South Africa and Australia for wool, and so on.

For this reason, considerable interest is attached to a recent declaration of Mr. P. A. Kerstens, member of the Netherlands Cabinet-in-Exile, who urged the immediate formation of an authoritative Allied board to act as a sort of general staff to work out a scheme for planned peace.

The formation of some such body rapidly is becoming an urgent necessity.

Our Exclusive Weapon

Thomas, Detroit News

Nazis Execute 14

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 10 (AP)—Fourteen persons have been executed and another six sentenced to capital penalties in Nazi-controlled Europe on charges of Communist activity, treason, and food-law violations, German sources reported.

A Paris courtmartial imposed the capital penalty on six Polish students accused of fomenting Communism.

The so-called People's Tribunal in Prague sentenced 10 to execution for alleged high treason against the Nazi Reich and the established order in the Czech Protectorate. Der Neue Tag of Prague said the sentences had been carried out.

Neue Wiener Tageblatt reported the execution of three men in Vienna after their conviction of treason by a Nazi court.

In Berlin, a man was executed for falsifying lists of persons entitled to extra food rations for heavy labor.

In Croatia, police at Zagreb arrested 400 dealers and customers of a "black market" in food during the past month.

At Nis, in Serbian territory, five speculators were sentenced to public flogging. At Belgrade, Nazi authorities reported closing Serbian cafes which the German-controlled local press claimed were "places of loitering, gambling, drinking, and debauchery."

30 Are Seized In Indian Raids

BOMBAY, Dec. 10 (AP)—Thirty persons were arrested today in Poona and quantities of chemicals described as for the manufacture of bombs, and pistols and ammunition were seized as police raided a number of homes.

Wednesday marked the end of the fourth month of the detention of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, and demonstrations occurred here and in Ahmedabad.

In the latter city, police were reported to have wounded four persons when they fired on a demonstrating crowd.

Ford Rebate

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company of India, largest supplier of motor vehicles for the Indian Government, is returning £88,000 (about $352,000) to the Government, representing partial profits from war orders, the Company announced today.

Allies Getting Big Plane 'Edge'

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Leslie E. Neville of New York, editor of Aviation Magazine, predicted last night that next year the United Nations would have an airplane superiority of 3 to 1 over the Axis.

In an address presenting American Airlines and Continental Air Lines with awards for excellence of maintenance, he said the best production rates Germany, Japan "and what is left of Italy" could muster this year were "no more than our own and probably quite a little less."

Therefore, he said, the production of the United States, Britain, Canada and Russia together gave the Allies probably at 2 to 1 edge this year which will increase in 1943.

Axis Sinkings Around Cuba Stop

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Boat sinkings by Axis submarines have been practically eliminated in Cuban waters since the opening of the United Nations' North African campaign, President Batista of Cuba said here.

Axis spy rings have been discovered in Cuba and the agents punished, President Batista told a press conference, adding:

"All those found guilty in the future also will be punished."

The Cuban chief is here for a state visit to President Roosevelt, and the two executives exchanged compliments at a dinner.

Old Zeppelin Engine May Go Back as Bullets

EASTPORT, Maine, Dec. 10 (AP)—An engine of the German Zeppelin Hindenburg destroyed by fire at Lakehurst, N. J., May 6, 1937, may go back to Germany—in bombs and bullets.

The 1,600 horsepower, 12-cylinder motor, used for several years as a demonstration and practice unit in the aviation machine shop at the Quoddy Village National Youth Administration Training School, is in a junk yard awaiting shipment as scrap metal.

Britain Assured of Food for Months

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—Food Minister Lord Woolton has this week given Great Britain a message of confidence:

"Our food supplies are assured for months ahead; they are in this country."

This is seen as especially good news in light of Britain's heavy additional shipping commitments in supplying the North African war front. Lord Woolton has achieved this result, on his own admission, by "scrounging for over 12 months so that when military authorities needed ships they could have them."

Britons, therefore, now see doubly clear the reason why they have been living hard. Their rations have been decided not only by what is available from day to day but by the need to put something aside for other contingencies.

This week's development in the fish trade is a reminder of how austere the food situation is.

Restrictions on Fish

So little trawling is going on today around the shores of this normally highly fish-conscious island that Lord Woolton has had to take drastic steps to see that restaurants do not in the future get more than their fair share of fish. So, for a month starting Dec. 13, restaurants will only be allowed two pounds of fish for every 100 meals served and establishments serving light meals only one pound for each 100 meals.

Therefore, only about one in ten restaurant customers can expect to get a fish dish. But fish will be slightly less of a rarity for the housewife in consequence, while the traditional institution of poorer sections of Britain, namely, fish and chips shops, is to be treated more leniently.

Just the same, despite the shortage of fish and numerous other foods, Britons are fully aware they are better fed after more than three years of war than most parts of the world except America.

A speaker on the radio here the night, Prof. C. J. Morris, Er[illegible] lecturer at Tokyo University, whom the Japanese did not intern, said his most striking impression on his return to Britain was the abundance of food compared with the Japanese conviction that Britain was starving.

Twofold Warning

But Lord Woolton, while reassuring Britain, has also sternly warned against complacency, naming two ever-present perils to the food situation — U-boats and would-be wreckers in the food trade. U-boats, he said, are a much greater peril than during the worst period of the World War 1. He charged a few unpatriotic traders had sought to smash any new scheme of food control which the Government brought in.

Lord Woolton said his department was hatching new schemes deemed necessary to maintain and extend fair distribution of food. A ceiling for vegetable prices is one.

The Food Minister has addressed a new appeal to food traders and organizations for fullest co-operation. The irksomeness of many of the controls and restrictions to traders already struggling against war circumstances is not questioned. But Lord Woolton has stressed it as a national duty to co-operate and most persons know if he does not get voluntary co-operation he will take more drastic measures.

Lord Woolton has just called on Britain's greengrocers not to let prices rise to the ceiling when vegetables are plentiful. "Let's have some good old competition between you," he urged.

Vegetables to eke out the weekly shilling's worth of meat have lately been scarce and costly with the exception of potatoes and carrots. Cauliflowers sell at about a shilling, cabbage at eight pence. Nor is the supply likely to get any better until early next summer, for it is proving to be a difficult season for vegetable growers.

Continuation of the increased cheese ration of half a pound a week for each person is one welcome stand-by of the housewife. Dried eggs and powdered milk from the United States are helping, too, for fresh eggs are almost unobtainable and the milk ration was lately reduced to two pints a person weekly except for children and other priority groups who get extra.

Advantage Curtailed

The milk situation makes it difficult to make full use of one advantage Britain has over the United States, namely, coffee, which is unrationed here compared with America's one cup daily. But many persons do not care for coffee without milk. Cream has long been on the prohibited list in Britain.

When Lord Woolton assures the British their food supplies are certain for months ahead he refers to a basic diet only. Frills of eating are more and more disappearing from Britain and this Christmas will see tables the barest within living memory of seasonal fare.

But the British have much to be thankful for when remembering they are said to have been within six weeks of starvation in mid-September, 1917, while luxuries were still plentiful for those who could pay high prices. Today Lord Woolton can point to the nation's health and efficiency, maintained with a good margin.

British War Office No. 1 Hotel Manager

By the Associated Press

London

The British War Office is now the largest hotel manager in London. It runs 51 hotels as clubs for service men and women. The clubs have bed accommodations for 8,000.

Merchantman Fights to Finish: Sinks One, Hits Second Raider

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Fighting to the finish and going down with her colors flying proudly, a little United States merchantman took one enemy surface raider to the bottom with her and left a second badly damaged in the South Atlantic, the Navy disclosed.

It was the first reported instance of an armed merchantman sinking a surface craft of prey.

Battered from stem to stern, her deck structures a shambles, her engines and steering apparatus crippled, she traded shelf for shell with the raiders for 20 minutes.

As she slipped under stern first, the smaller—but more heavily armed—of the raiders was a mass of flames, with survivors clambering over the sides to be picked up by the larger and badly damaged raider.

Only 10 of the 41 members of the merchantman's crew and five men of a Navy gun crew survived the late September battle and the 31 days in an open boat before survivors reached the South Atlantic coast.

Half a dozen or more men earned names as heroes.

Chief Mate Richard Moczkowski, who is reported missing, propped himself, though severely wounded, in a passageway adjacent to the wheel house to relay from Capt. Paul Buck orders which kept the little merchantman maneuvering.

While the Navy gun crew concentrated on the heavily armed small raider, the Navy said, Second Mate Joseph E. Layman, who is also missing, poured shells into the larger raider from a forward gun.

The outgunned merchantman was hit from stem to stern by four salvos. The large guns of the smaller raider apparently were fired together from a central control system. One main boiler was hit, and the ship's speed was reduced to one knot; other shells struck the radio mast and destroyed the aerial; the steering engine room was hit by shrapnel and incendiary shells; the main deckhouse was set afire. The ship was slowly flooding from numerous hits below the water line, but her guns continued to blaze defiance.

Finally a direct shell hit, on the magazine, put the aftergun out of action. But Ensign Willett, finding five shells were not exploded by the hit, loaded and fired them before going to the boat deck to aid in lowering boats and cutting away life rafts.

Reluctantly, Captain Buck, listed as missing, gave the order to abandon ship.

Only one lifeboat had come through the battle unbattered, and it had drifted away from the ship.

All able-bodied men on the rapidly sinking merchantman aided the wounded to life rafts, to bits of floating wreckage—some to the single lifeboat.

George D. Cronk, Second Assistant Engineer, took command.

The little boat headed for the South Atlantic Coast.

After 26 days one of the men saw a butterfly. Another saw two moths. Land was near. The color of the water changed from dark blue to light green.

Five days later there was this brief entry in the lifeboat's log—"Hooray; sighted land 4 a. m."

Fifteen men staggered ashore.

Sixth Escaped Nazi Captured in Canada

GRAVENHURST, Ont., Dec. 10 (AP)—A sixth escaped Nazi war prisoner, Otto Steinhilper was captured at Barrie, Ont., late yesterday and police still searched through Northern and Central Ohio for the last one of seven who broke out of a prison camp here Tuesday night.

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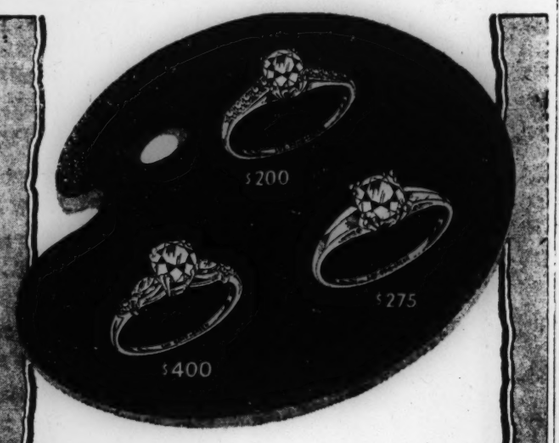

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Five Railroad Unions Demand 30 Per Cent Boost in Wages

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)— Representatives of 350,000 railroad operating employees announced today they would ask for a 30 per cent increase in wages, or a minimum raise of $3 a day, from the nation's carriers.

Alvaney Johnston, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, serving as spokesmen for the five unions which run and man the nation's freight and passenger trains, said increased wages were necessitated by added responsibilities and hazards placed upon employees, excessive hours, the manpower shortage, higher living costs, and the inequality of railroad pay compared with that in other industries.

There has been a "breakdown" in the railroad industry, Mr. Johnston declared, because many skilled workers were leaving to go into war work where they are paid more for the same kind of work.

The decision, by 750 union chairmen meeting since Monday, was a sequel to wage-adjustment demands by the 15 nonoperating brotherhoods, claiming a membership of about 900,000. They are asking an increase of 20 cents an hour.

A year ago the railroad unions demanded and obtained, after threats of a nationwide strike, increases in pay. A settlement accepted by management and labor Dec. 1, 1941, provided a raise of 10 cents an hour for the nonoperating personnel and 9½ cents an hour for the operating.

The general chairmen who have been meeting here will carry the demands to their union locals for ratification by the membership at large. If approved by the rank and file, the demands will be presented formally to each of the employer railroads.

The demands then would be negotiated on a nationwide basis through committees representing both sides. The terms of the National Railway Labor Act set up elaborate machinery for the disposal of disputes, including appointment of a fact-finding committee by the President for adjudicating claims, before any strike actually could be put into effect.

Because of the wide variety of work done by members of the five operating unions, under various callisfications and sub classifications of duties, it virtually is impossible to summarize the workers' present wage levels or estimate how much the increase, if granted, would cost the railroad industry.

Allies Plan For Pacific Relief Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Pacific War Council today planned the setting up of a United Nations organization to provide relief and rehabilitation in countries freed from the Axis yoke both during and after the war.

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister, speaking on behalf of the group at the request of British Ambassador Viscount Halifax, said the group studied the feasibility of each country appointing a relief director such as Herbert Lehman, former Governor of New York, recently appointed the United States relief director.

Mr. Nash also disclosed that the President gave to the Council "a full explanation of the political situation which has arisen in North Africa."

Recently Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement that recognition of Admiral Jean Darlan, former Vichy leader, was a "temporary expedient."

Mr. Nash said the explanation included the status of M. Darlan, the claims of Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the Fighting French, and other factions.

Asked if the Council was satisfied by the explanation, Mr. Nash said, "I was quite happy about it."

He said the war situation throughout the world was canvassed with particular attention to the needs of China for essential supplies both of military and nonmilitary character.

While the question did not come up in the Council meeting, Mr. Nash, in reply to a reporter's question, opposed the writing of a "Pacific Charter" to parallel the "Atlantic Charter" declaration of principles agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain.

"Speaking for myself," Mr. Nash said, "I think a Pacific Charter would be the worst thing possible. The Atlantic Charter expresses a set of principles which we should apply, as far as possible, in every area."

Explaining the relief proposal, Mr. Nash said that "during the war, if the hungry people in the Axis countries know that their hunger will be satisfied by us, they may help us."

Modern Nomads of Desert

Associated Press

They Got Their Water From Radiators of Trucks

Sergeant J. K. Wood (left) of the Australian Air Force and Sergeant R. L. Spence of the Canadian Air Force made a three-weeks trek across the Egyptian desert to rejoin their squadron after a forced landing. Their water was salvaged from abandoned trucks. They carried it in Italian and British water bottles and a gasoline can.

Trapped Japanese Forces Hold Tight to New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

laborious and costly business of eradicating the Japanese from his emplacements down the Sanananda track.

Beneath the cloak of jungle that muffles the sound of battle there has been almost continuous scuffles in the undergrowth, probings and searchings to try to find a weak spot in the Japanese defenses.

Three Planned Attacks

Aside from these daily routines Americans have made three planned attacks against Japanese positions. In the first they managed to push down two hundred yards. In the second, six days ago, two units on the left side of the track waded through swamps that protect the Japanese right flank and, taking 23 hours to circle 3,000 yards, they cut in behind the Japanese on the track about three quarters of a mile nearer the sea.

They captured two trucks intact and dug themselves in at this position, thus blocking the main line of communication between the beach and the Japanese entrenched in front of our forward positions along the track.

This outflanking movement was a good first step in cleaning up this pocket.

From some of the boys who took part in this maneuver I learned what a tough assignment it was. They met strong resistance at several points along their outflanking march through the densest jungle. At times they were wading through swamps up to their armpits in water and most of the time they had to hack their path through cluttered vines and thick undergrowth.

Three Days Without Food

On the following day another group tried to contact this force by a sweep around the Japanese on the right side of the track. This group, after forcing its way through the jungle for over 2,000 yards found themselves cut off and surrounded by Japanese. Forced to dig in where they were, they remained there without food for three days. Fortunately water can always be found by digging a hole in the swampy ground.

In the early morning of the fourth day they decided to try to break out. They spent the night in whittling poles for improvised stretchers so as to be able to carry their wounded with them and a couple of hours before dawn they began feeling their way through the undergrowth.

Crashing through the jungles, as one of them described it to me, making noise like a crowd of stampeding horses, they managed to get away without encountering any Japanese. The enemy, it is thought, may have been frightened by the crashing noises in the stillness of night.

Yesterday another attack was planned to try and finally clear up enemy pockets along the Sananda track. It was heralded by artillery and mortar bombardment, but the Japanese concentration of fire was too much for the Americans, who succeeded only in destroying three small posts which still leaves the Japanese intact in their main positions.

New Enemy Device

Yesterday for the first time our troops came upon another enemy defensive device—jungle vines weaved to form a fence across approaches to machine-gun emplacements. These are tough obstacles to hack through and are covered by fire from enemy posts.

However difficult this fight may be, there is no sign that the Japanese is a "superman" in battle. In fact, outside of his reinforced foxholes and trenches dug beneath the trees he does not offer much opposition.

On a few occasions when he has been caught in the open, if you can ever call this New Guinea jungle open, he has made little effort to stand and fight. His chief concern then is to get away.

The Japanese, in fact, has proved himself to be a patchy soldier; sometimes he does well, at others he fails.

But his natural cunning, together with his desperation, is standing him in good stead in a country where it is impossible to deploy against him the latest machines of war.

But the Japanese has problems, too. He is sealed off from his supplies at Gona and a body of his men are in the same position in a pocket along the Sananda track. Day before yesterday he had to resort to dropping supplies from bombers at both Sananda and Buna. If we can continue to contain him at Gona and along the Sananda track time may settle the issue for us.

Counsel Gains Time For Treason Appeal

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Counsel for three men and three women convicted of treason for allegedly aiding Herbert Hans Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur, was given additional time to prepare an appeal from sentences of capital punishment for the men and 25 years' imprisonment for the women.

The original date set by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was Jan. 14. It was shifted Dec. 9 to March 2 at the request of Paul A. F. Warnholtz, counsel for the defendants, who said he needed more time. Execution of the men originally had been set for Jan. 22.

The six persons covicted by a Federal court jury last month are Haupt's parents, Hans Max and Erna; his uncle and aunt, Otto and Kate Wergin, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, friends of the Haupt family.

Tunisia Victory Hinges on Supplies

Continued from Page 1

the Anglo-American landings, the occupation of those two areas and their consolidation as a base of operations presents a problem not to be solved quite so easily as it might seem from merely watching pins on a map.

Casablanca is a thousand miles from the fighting front in Tunisia. Algiers is 370 miles from the front. Bone is the nearest port. It is only 120 miles away. But Bone is a small port and is under almost constant German air bombardment.

Roads are neither numerous nor very good. The main railroad is standard guage, but rolling stock is inadequate for our military needs and it takes time to move new rolling stock across the Atlantic.

The terrain in Tunisia is ideal for defense. The terrain of all North Africa is conducive to difficulty in moving a large army and supplying it.

The size of the area in which Anglo - American troops are operating is roughly the size of the eastern part of the United States, from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic. Put a new army into such an area and it takes time to get it organized for an active campaign. It takes even more time to organize the service of supply and start a large enough channel of supplies moving frontwards to permit the launching of an attack against any resistance at all.

The second key point is perhaps even more cogent.

Hitler can fly pursuit planes and small dive bombers from any point on his gigantic front to any other. He can draw such types of planes from the Russian front, or Norway or France and shuttle them down to Tunisia. The longest water jump from Sicily to Bizerte is only 125 miles. Therefore, even if he is short of planes, he can use what he has with extreme efficiency, and he can move his small types to Tunisia.

On the other hand, every Allied pursuit plane which goes into Africa must be carried there on a ship.

It is 1,862 statute miles from Natal in Brazil across to Dakar. That is easy for a big bomber. But even if Sao Paulo island can be used as a way station, there would still be a water jump of more than a thousand miles, which is too much for pursuit planes. A thousands miles is almost exactly the distance from the southernmost point on the English coast to Gibraltar. Even if we had access to Spain's airfields, which we do not, our pursuit planes would have to fly 500 miles to reach the northern Spanish coast.

Thus we can get plenty of big bombers into Africa, but we can not get our small planes in as easily as Hitler can. It makes no difference how much we may be outproducing him. What counts is not the new plane on the factory line, but the fighting equipment at the front. We undoubtedly are outproducing Hitler in the factory. But he can get pursuit planes to Tunisia more easily than we can.

The result is that when we bomb his supply lines, port facilities, and front positions our bombers are met by German fighters, but when he sends his bombers against our positions we have fewer pursuit planes to use against them, And, of even more significance, we are short in the only type of plane usable against his dive bombers. Our bombers are good for attacking him, but completely useless in defending our positions against his bombers. We must have interceptors and pursuits.

We have these small types of planes in Africa, of course. According to official statements they have done remarkable work, often against odds. At some points we have attained equality and even superiority in the air. But the fact remains that at other points the Germans have command of the air. It is clear that these admissions explain why we are waiting and may go on waiting for some time for any farther advance in Tunisia.

More land force must be brought to the front before any advance can be made. But it is neither desirable to move the assault force up nor to launch it until we have at least absolute equality in the air. Actually, it is highly unlikely that any major forward move will be made until there is complete and assured air superiority.

In other words, the decisive factor now is air power. Hitler has been able to detach enough planes from other fronts to gain local advantage in Tunisia. The Allied Command undoubtedly is exerting every effort to build up an overwhelming number of pursuit planes in Africa. But that takes time and ships.

Meanwhile Hitler, who is short on planes in the absolute sense, is better off in Africa simply because he has a complete chain of prepared bases which his pursuit and dive bomber squadrons can use. The war shifts for a moment from the front line to the supply line.

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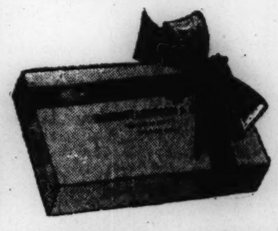
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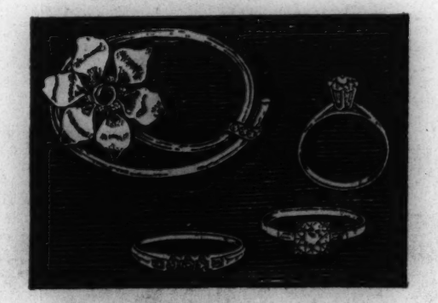
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Youth 18 Since Last June Register for Draft Dec. 11

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Youths who have become 18 since last June 30 start registering tomorrow for induction into the armed forces.

Selective service estimates there are more than a half-million in this age group, but many of them already have enlisted.

The schedule, calling for three one-week registration periods for youths grouped by their birth dates:

Dec. 11 to 17, inclusive—those born on or after July 1, 1924, but not after Aug. 31, 1924.

Dec. 18 to 24, inclusive—those born on or after Sept. 1, 1924, but not after Oct. 31, 1924.

Dec. 26 to 31, inclusive—those born on or after Nov. 1, 1924, but not after Dec. 31, 1924.

Inductions of youths of these ages were expected to vary to some extent depending upon preparations made by local boards to meet draft calls with older men and also on how rapidly the boards can classify the younger group for service.

The War Department, meantime, announced that the order suspending voluntary enlistment will not interfere with the Army's volunteer officer candidate program. However, men who have passed their thirty-eighth birthday will not be accepted as candidates although those who had been ordered by Dec. 5 to report for induction will be taken for training.

The order in which 18-year-old youths will be classified for induction will be determined by their birth dates with the oldest coming first.

Those traveling during their registration period will register with a draft board in the place where they happen to be, but their cards will be forwarded to their home boards, which will include the registrants in their quotas and have permanent jurisdiction over them.

Those having more than one place of residence will register wherever they are at the time, but may choose between their residences for purpose of assignment to a local board.

Youths who become 18 after Dec. 31 must register on their birth dates. This group is expected to average about 100,000 a month.

Any 18 or 19-year-old registrant attending high school who is ordered to report for induction during the last half of an academic year may have his induction postponed until the end of the academic year upon written request to his draft board.

Addition of the new registrants to the list of draft eligibles will postpone to some extent the induction of childless married men, but their addition has been offset in part by the recent stoppage of induction of those 38 or older.

A number of problems arising from suspension of voluntary enlistment and adoption of 37 as the maximum age for army selectees still awaits solution, War Department officials said.

The status of men 37, who are subject to induction although they may reach their thirty-eighth birthdays long before their military training is complete, also is uncertain. Unofficially, the Army's attitude was reported to be against accepting men who will be able to obtain discharges within a year.

Flying Schools Hit

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10 (AP)—Private flying school operators who have been turning out 112,000 embryo war pilots a year are standing by for a crash landing.

Their whole training program will smash, they say, unless the Army and Navy takes prompt action to furnish selectees in place of the now-banned stream of volunteer students.

Lieut. John R. Hoyt of the Navy, assigned to the Bureau of Aeronautics, told the National Aviation Training Association convention yesterday that he didn't know what would happen, now that enlistments are out.

Hope revived slightly with the arrival of John P. Morris, Director of the Civilian Pilot Training Service, Washington, who said "I hope the Government will be able to do something within ten days or two weeks, to alleviate the situation."

McNutt Board Seeks to Keep Seamen at Sea

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP) — The Manpower Commission discussed in closed session yesterday proposals for a stabilization order designed to keep merchant seamen at work on the ship and possibly to return to the sea some who have left it for work in industry.

Informed sources who declined to be quoted by name, said the Commission talked over suggestions that seamen be given draft deferment so long as they remained merchant sailors, and that draft boards be instructed to reclassify them if they quit without approval of government agencies.

One proposal called for application of this plan to all who were seamen or being trained as seamen when the United States entered the war. Advocates said this would induce many who had left for other jobs to return to sea.

These proposals, similar to action taken by the Commission to keep copper miners at their work, carried the indorsement of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union, which, however, opposed "freezing" wages or working conditions and pegging anyone to a particular job.

The Union said 3,000 ships would be added to the Merchant Marine in 1943 and 1944, and that loss of nearly 3,000 men in ship sinkings and the drafting of 1,000 more seamen made some action necessary to assure trained crews.

It was reported that the Commission also discussed suggestions for importation of Mexican railroad track workers to relieve a shortage in that field. Paul V. McNutt, Cchairman, however, refused to comment on this or the seaman stabilization plan, and no immediate action was indicated.

660,000 Jobs Frozen

DETROIT, Dec. 10 (AP)—Approximately 660,000 war workers of the Detroit Area were virtually frozen to their jobs today under policies enunciated by the District Office of the War Manpower Commission.

In a broad plan aimed at stabilizing employment, manpower heads here sought to keep job-switching to a minimum and at the same time facilitate the draft of men into the armed services at least expense to vital war production. The plan was described as "voluntary—but with extensive possibilities for its enforcement."

Asking the co-operation of management and labor, the District Office recommended that no worker leave his present job for another without a "clearance" from his employer, or from the district office.

The policy, covering 34 "essential categories" of work, sets forth that such "clearance" should be granted only under specified conditions.

McNutt Loses Aide

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations for the War Manpower Commission, is being recalled for active army service, Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Chairman, has announced.

Mr. McNutt said he acceded "with great reluctance" to repeated requests by the Army for the return of General McSherry. He described the General as "a tower of strength" in organizing WMC'S operations.

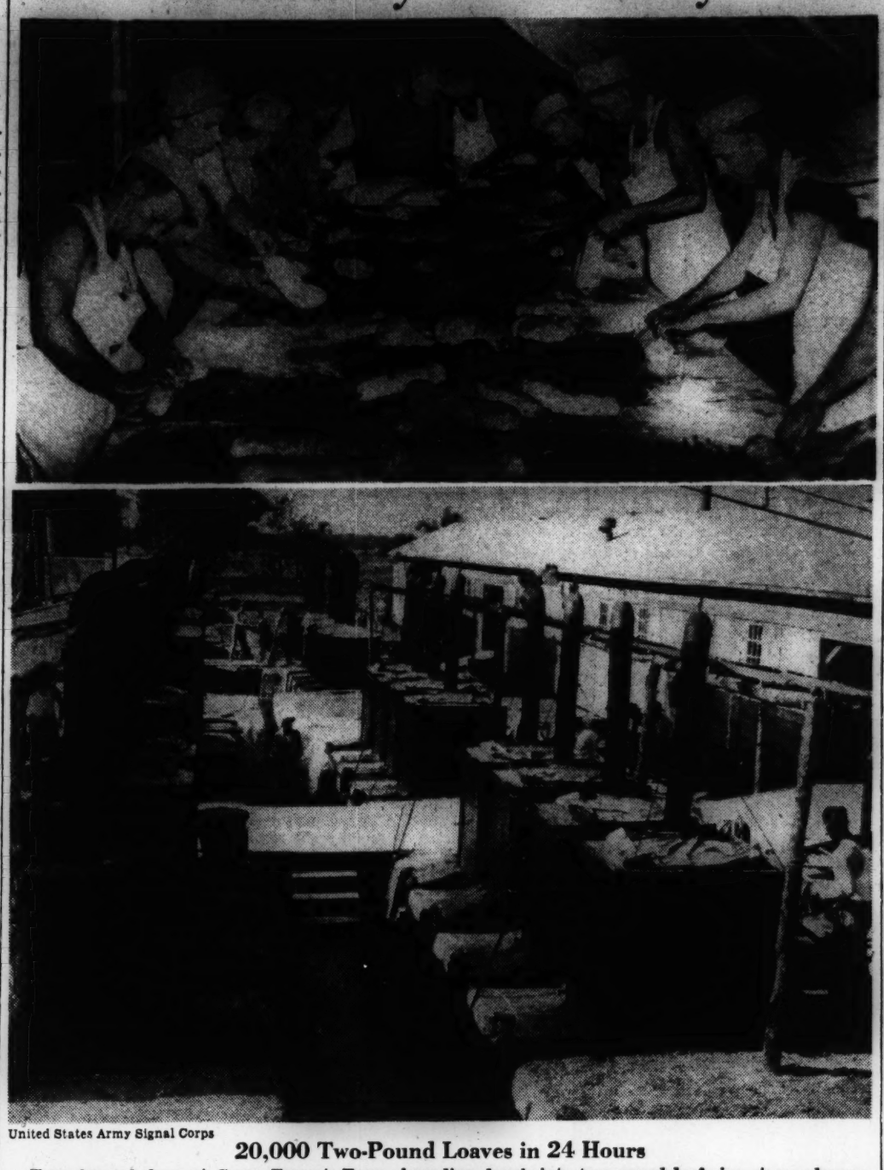
N. Y. Cafes Guilty Of Hoarding Coffee

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—In the first trials of their kind in the nation, seven New York restaurants were convicted yesterday by an Office of Price Administration Examiner of failure to declare coffee stocks properly in recent rationing registration.

The aggregate of coffee undeclared was 2,647 pounds and at one place investigators found 1,037 pounds undeclared, the OPA said.

If the trial examiner's findings are upheld in Washington, the offending restaurants may be penalized by loss or suspension of their right to buy any rationed commodities.

Mobile Army 'Bread Factory'



United States Army Signal Corps

20,000 Two-Pound Loaves in 24 Hours

Top: Army bakers at Camp Forrest, Tenn., kneading dough into two-pound-loaf size at an advance supply depot furnishing food for the entire Second Army personnel engaged in maneuvers. Bottom: A battery of 32 ovens, consisting of only eight collapsible parts plus stove pipe, are set up above dug-in firing pits. The fuel used is wood, obtainable almost everywhere.

Mass-Production Bakery Model of High Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP FORREST, Tenn.—The task of supplying a half-pound per man per day of fresh, nutritious bread to thousands of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear's Second Army troops, in the Middle Tennessee area falls to a Quartermaster Battalion bakery at Camp Forrest, Tenn. This bakery is a part of the Advance Supply Depot furnishing food for the entire Second Army personnel engaged in maneuvers.

The mass-production bakery at Camp Forrest is a model of high efficiency combined with utmost simplicity of equipment and operating methods. Not unlike the typical American mass-production plant, this "bread factory" is laid out on a straight-line production basis. Trucks bring in the flour at one end and haul away the bread at the other.

The bakery occupies an area no bigger than a very small parking lot. A battery of ovens, with stove pipes projecting above protective canvas roofs, is the most prominent feature to meet the eye.

Each oven has three baking chambers where pans holding five loaves each are placed. The baking process takes approximately one hour and 20 minutes—considerably longer than in commercial bakeries, because Army bread must be baked so that it will maintain its freshness over longer periods.

Although the prodigious amount of work performed by this bakery might seem to necessitate large quantities of complicated machinery, the installations actually are of almost primitive simplicity. All equipment can be knocked down and transported with a minimum of trouble.

With all its simplicity this standard Army bakery appears elaborate in comparison with emergency bakeries designed by ingenious Army bakers, utilizing materials readily available in the field. One such bakery now in operation at Camp Forrest consists of three discarded oil drums packed in clay. One drum serves as the firing box and the other two, placed above the first, are the baking chambers. Taking approximately two hours to build, this emergency bakery can turn out enough bread to supply a regiment.

62 Millions Spent on War Relief Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, reported Dec. 9 the expenditure of $62,000,000 for foreign war relief in the first year of the war had "touched the lives of almost 30,000,000 people."

Mr. Davis made his report at the society's annual meeting, at which his reappointment as chairman by President Roosevelt was announced. He added that approximately $5,000,000 also had been spent for relief of United Nations prisoners of war.

The Red Cross chairman cited two accomplishments of the year as noteworthy: the training of 5,500,000 persons in first aid and the collection of 1,000,000 units of blood plasma, in contrast to only 50,000 units collected in 1941.

Mr. Davis reported the $50,000,000 first war fund, announced the day after Pearl Harbor, was oversubscribed $20,900,000. For 1943, he added, the Red Cross will make only one appeal for a war fund, in March, hence the usual November roll call was not held.

Annual meetings of the Red Cross chapter delegates and of the Central Committee, governing body of the Society, also were held Dec. 9.

Two new members of the Central Committee were elected to three-year terms: Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, and Arthur H. Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times. They succeed Mrs. Henry P. Davison of Long Island and Henry Upson Sims of Birmingham, Ala., who were made honorary members of the committee.

Three vacancies on the Board of Incorporators were filled by the election of Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit, Philip Murray of Pittsburgh, President of the C. I. O., and Dr. Meta Glass, President of Sweet Briar College, Virginia.

Mrs. R. for U. S. Women's Land Army —Talks Over Air on Visit to Britain

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP) — Establishment of a volunteer women's land army to augment the nation's agricultural manpower was proposed last night by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Reporting on her recent trip to Great Britain, the President's wife said in an address prepared for nation-wide radiocasting:

"I have an idea that in this country we may feel our shortage of manpower more acutely on the farms than anywhere else, and perhaps the organization of a land army may be the most helpful pattern for us to study in Great Britain. The regular supply of farm labor might be greatly helped over here by the organization of a woman's land army. The placement would, of course, be done through the regular employment service channels and the recruiting and training would probably be better done under the Department of Agriculture. Ours would have to be a voluntary enlistment."

Mrs. Roosevelt paid high tribute to the British for their courage and fortitude.

"I have come back," she continued, "with a tremendously increased confidence and admiration for the ability of human beings to stand up under difficulty and danger. I am sure we could do just what the British have done, but I hope we may not have to. I trust that we will be able to understand enough about the world in which we live so that we will truly allow all of our energies and all of our power to go into the organization of a world in which such things as this war cannot happen again."

Rights of Indians Upheld in Action Against Squatters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — "Another old injustice to Indians has been righted," commented John Collier, Commissioner of U. S. Indian Affairs, referring to a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which ordered eviction from the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada of squatters who had been usurping Indian lands for as long as 80 years.

According to the Commissioner this decision should strengthen respect for Indian property rights in quarters that have too often failed to distinguish between Indian possessions and public lands.

The decision handed down on July 6 reversed a lower court decision upholding the squatters' position. Prior to the institution of this case, the defendant land and livestock company had been offered several opportunities to acquire the land in question by paying the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe the value of the land in the same manner in which numerous other squatters had acquired title.

Upon failure to make the specified payments the company's entry was canceled by the Department of the Interior in 1936, and the eviction suit now decided on appeal was instituted by the Department of Justice in 1938.

The Tribal Council of the Pyramid Lake Indians and Indian Service officials are making plans for productive use by the Indians of the regained lands.

Row Over Alaskan Censorship Blocks Move to Widen Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — The row over Alaskan censorship has stopped any chance of a new bill broadening the scope of the Office of Censorship at this session of Congress.

A second hearing will be held Monday on issues raised at a lively, off-the-record hearing here yesterday at which for three hours Byron Price, Censorship Director, sought to defend his agency, particularly from charges of acting illegally in censoring mail between the United States and Alaska.

A majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee seemed dissatisfied though most of them exonerated Mr. Price personally, and the whole issue will be kept alive and finally brought up again in the new Congress. Both Houses have adopted a bill giving the Censorship Office specific powers to pass upon communications between the United States and territories and possessions, but the Senate rescinded its action after complaints of Dr. Ernest Gruening, Governor of Alaska, that present authority was being abused.

Not only is the censorship bill held up because of objections to it, but the Seventy-seventh Congress of the United States has practically ceased from functioning in any case. Filibusters have tied up its declining days, and now it is generally agreed that House and Senate could hardly summon quorums if they wanted to. Bills can only be passed by unanimous consent which rules out most measures.

Chairman Frederick van Nuys (D) of Indiana and Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska criticized the Office of Censorship for interfering with mail from and to Alaska for almost a year before requesting legislation to do so.

On his side, Mr. Price argues that the general war powers of the President cover his operations. After the whole matter has been threshed out it is believed that some specific legislation will be passed, defining the Censor's powers, but including safeguards and restrictions now under discussion.

No Hope for Captive Listing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Army has no hope of obtaining from Japan a complete and accurate list of some 18,600 American prisoners taken at Bataan and Java, Maj. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, War Department Dependency Board President, today told the House Naval Committee.

"The Japs will not overlook any opportunity to injure our national morale," he said, and added that Japan had shown very little concern about obtaining lists of its own men taken captive.

General Benedict and representatives of the Navy appeared in behalf of a bill to extend the time in which families of missing men may receive cash allowances from the Government. The committee approved the measure unanimously. The Senate Naval Committee also has reported the legislation favorably.

Under present law, the general explained, allowances to families may be paid for only 12 months while a serviceman is classified as missing, at the end of which time a man must be declared dead for the dependents to receive further benefits.

General Benedict said the Army and Navy would not classify the missing men as dead, and asked for revision of the law.

Engineering Awards For Week Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—The Engineering News-Record estimated engineering construction volume for the past week at $85,268,000, against $103,143,000 in the previous week and $59,065,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Federal construction accounted for $79,823,000 of the total, against $95,652,000 in the preceding week and $18,240,000 last year.

Beards Dim Guadalcanal Scene

GAUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Dec. 10 (AP)—Here everyone is hiding behind an outlandish beard.

The old standby Van Dyke is only the start. There are spade beards, Czar Nicholas, King Edwards, Gladstones, muttonchops, the fictionized Irish chin roll, von Tirpitz flowaways, tangled beards, straight beards, corn-silk tufts grown by the 17-19 years old class, red beards, black beards, blue beards, blond beards, white beards, multi-colored beards and cornet players' lower lip rests.

There are plain mustaches and Tommy Tompkins flowing mustachios. There is also one school that forsakes lip and chin spinach for long, four-inch sideburns.

The longer grows the beard the shorter the hair is cut.

In the semi-dark, on an island known to harbor unfriendly persons, you may suddenly run into one of these gargantuas. His hair is clipped close like a crew cut and long flowing red whiskers drop to his chest.

Policeman Shook His Hand; 'Jaywalker' Gets Surprise

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Policeman Mellvill Norton halter a pedestrian at a busy downtown intersection, shook the man's hand warmly and congratulated him.

"You violated a city ordinance and walked against a red light, but you made it and weren't killed," he said politely.

It's effective, too, explained Mr. Norton later; even better than an arrest.

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Unneeded City Workers in War Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A plan for making unneeded city employees available for war jobs has been set in action here—a plan which promises to furnish a model for municipalities throughout the nation.

Urged by the regional office of the War Manpower Commission, San Francisco, Sacramento, Berkeley, Oakland, and Alameda have already adopted the program initiated locally. Four California counties have also accepted it, and the Commission is recommending that other governmental units in the 11 Western States take it up.

Briefly, the Los Angeles plan involves a survey, now practically completed, to discover what skills other than those known are possessed by the city employees; a plan for determining which employees can be spared for the war effort; and an agreement, reached with local industry by the regional office of the Manpower Commission which guarantees the return to their city posts within one hour of employees who have been released for war work—should a war emergency suddenly arise and the city need to get to work on rehabilitation measures.

'In such a contingency, incidentally, industry has also agreed that it will release additional workers if the city needs them.

Nation-Wide Move

The full co-operation which the regional Manpower office under William K. Hopkins has been giving the city of Los Angeles in this project is taken to indicate a hope that what is being done here will pave the way for a nation-wide voluntary placing of unessental municipal employees in essential war work.

What Los Angeles is doing means, simply, that skilled workers whose duties as city employees have been lightened or rendered obsolete for the duration are to be available for hire by the Army and Navy and by defense industry. Of course this also spells wartime relief for taxpayers.

As having long-range value, the survey which has just been completed means that henceforth the city is going to know more about the abilities of its employees than it has ever known before.

This is all part of the drive for total efficiency which has marked the administration of Mayor Fletcher Bowron since he came into office on a reform ticket four years ago. Today's emergency, which renders speechless some of the opposition which efforts of this kind usually come up against, has given Mayor Bowron a clean sweep for going ahead with the work project.

Action Needed

This city is ripe for such action because current conditions have a tremendous bearing upon its fiscal situation.

For instance, one department which derives considerable revenue for the city from the issuance of permits estimated its income for the 1942-43 budget at $650,000. Recent United States Government restrictions on construction indicated that the figure would have to be revised downward by $400,000. Even more recently, another anticipated $100,000 had to be lopped off. Obviously, a department with a $150,000 a year income does not need the personnel it needed when an income more than four times as great represented that much more work to be done. A large number of its normal staff, furthermore, are men qualified to serve the United States in vital war work.

This situation is repeated in many branches of the city government. Los Angeles has in its employ high calibre engineers, technicians, tradesmen, office workers, and so on, whose duties are in many cases minimized almost to the vanishing point. These persons are to be made available for war jobs, while their Civil Service ratings and present seniority standings are kept intact.

Careful Selection

City departments are not to be robbed of essential help. A committee headed by Orville R. Caldwell, Executive Deputy to the Mayor, is designated to determine which workers can be spared. This committee consists, besides the Executive Deputy, of the Director of the Bureau of Budget and Efficiency, the Chairman of the Personnel Committee of the City Council, a member of the Civil Service Commission, and a member of the commission at the head of the department under particular consideration.

The survey of skills on which this committee is to base its conclusions was initiated by the Mayor's office in October. Employing an expansion of the critical occupations list used by the United States Employment Service, its findings equip Los Angeles to tell the Service how many plumbers, industrial safety engineers, vocational advisers, and so on, it can spare for war work.

No survey has been made yet in the Police, Health, or Fire Departments, inasmuch as these branches now need more rather than fewer workers. It is expected, however, for the sake of long-range personnel efficiency, to undertake one later on. Already for instance, in surveying other branches of the city government, two men who were formerly police chiefs in other towns have been found on the pay roll, and their special training, now that it is known, can be readily used if needed.

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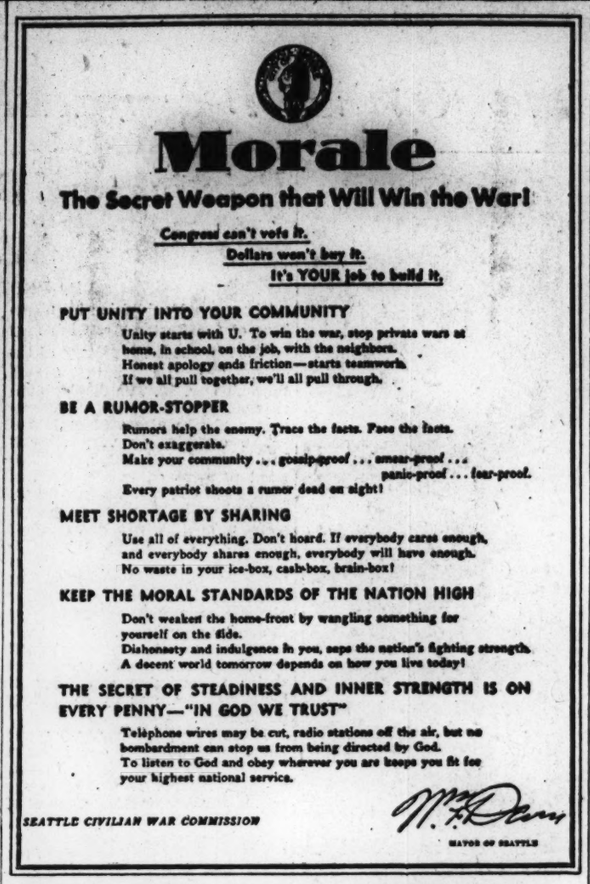
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THE SECRET OF STEADINESS AND INNER STRENGTH IS ON EVERY PENNY—"IN GOD WE TRUST"
Telephone wires may be cut, radio stations off the air, but no bombardment can stop us from being directed by God. To listen to God and obey wherever you are keeps you fit for your highest national service.
SEATTLE CIVILIAN WAR COMMISSION
MAYOR OF SEATTLE

Morale Poster From Britain Is Circulated Around World

SEATTLE, Wash.—An inspired morale poster which has come out of this war has become fairly global in its distribution and application. Over 20,000,000 copies are reported to have been circulated in Britain and copies have been distributed in quantities in Australia, India, Malta, Canada, Africa, New Zealand. It is captioned: "The secret weapon that will win the war."

With slight adaptations, the poster is being circulated in this country, and Seattle has printed a quarter of a million copies.

The poster contains rules of conduct that apply to both nations and individuals. A mailman described it as "the first real bit of philosophy that has come out of this war." It provides not only for wartime conduct but for the future, in these words: "A decent tomorrow depends on how you live today."

It is also practical for children, and a mother tells how, from where it hangs in the breakfast nook, it has visibly improved the conduct of her family, who respond to such phrasing as "Unity starts with U. To win the war stop private wars, at home, at school, on the job, with the neighbors," and "If anybody cares enough, and everybody shares enough, everybody will have enough."

The card contains assurance for the darkest hour as illustrated in the case of the heavily bombed city of Bristol, where, it is said, the Lord Mayor made good use of it during a period of heaviest raids. "Telephone wires may be cut," in the words of this poster, "radio stations off the air, but no bombardment can keep us from being directed by God."

On the American-adapted poster are these words, "The secret of steadiness and inner strength is on ever penny, 'In God we trust.'"

The Seattle poster is done on a handy-sized light cardboard in red, white, and blue. Forty public-minded community leaders and firms financed its printing. It is sponsored by the Seattle Civilian War Commission and signed by Mayor William F. Devin.

It is distributed in various ways. The Women's Victory Corps has undertaken the huge task of distributing it at every door in the city. Other organizations are responsible for placing it in the office of every downtown executive, and it is in all schools, in Navy headquarters, in shipyards and at Boeing Aircraft Factory, and is featured in retail display windows. Churches, the radio, and press have helped in its distribution.

From other American cities reports come of the circulation of this world morale card. The Detroit Defense Co-ordinator is reported to be issuing 100,000 copies and sending some with a personal recommendation to 2,000 leading cities. In states all over the nation, including Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Maine, California, Georgia, and New Jersey, defense councils, labor leaders, and mayors are spreading this card with its message to "Make your community gossip proof — smear proof—panic proof—fear proof."

Nation-Wide Hunt For Fraud Witnesses

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 10 (AP)—A nationwide hunt for witnesses was revealed here today as a Federal Grand Jury pressed its investigation into charges of fraud and bribery in connection with construction of the $40,000,000 Mechanicsburg, Pa., naval supply depot.

Tom C. Clark, Chief of the Justice Department's War Fraud unit, said Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were running down former depot employees as far away as Los Angeles in their search for evidence.

A high Government authority, who declined use of his name, said some employees had left the depot within the last few days and could not be located by Federal agents.

Meighen to Retire As Party Leader

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 10 (AP)—Arthur Meighen, twice Prime Minister of Canada, told the convention of the Conservative Party Dec. 9 that he was retiring from leadership of the party as soon as the convention is over.

His announcement, which had been expected, came at the end of his speech at the convention's opening. Mr. Meighen was Prime Minister in 1920-21 and 1926.

Japanese Boy Scouts Save Flag From Mob at Relocation Center

MANZANAR, Calif., Dec. 10 (AP)—Fourteen heroic Japanese-American Boy Scouts defied a mob of pro-Axis sympathizers attempting to seize the American flag during a fatal riot at the Manzanar Relocation Center last Sunday, Ralph P. Merritt, Center Director, related today.

One man was killed and eight injured when soldiers fired into the rioters after repeated warnings to stop advancing were ignored. The rioters were attempting to celebrate the Pearl Harbor anniversary.

Mr. Merritt said the Administration Building flagpole was near the area where the mob formed.

"One of the pro-Axis sympathizers," he continued, "started for the flagpole to haul down the flag. The Boy Scouts surrounded the base of the flagpole. They had armed themselves with stones the size of baseballs. They defied the agitators or the whole mob to touch the flag. And the flag was not hauled down."

Mr. Merritt did not say whether reinforcement came to the aid of the small band or whether their countrymen in the mob withdrew.

Meanwhile, conditions at the Center remained quiet, as war relocation authority officials from Washington flew west to join an investigation and question leaders of the agitators.

Hempel's Stray Dog Now Lives in Luxury

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Brownie, the shaggy tramp dog which Frieda Hempel fed in Central Park for five years and finally helped capture, now is living in velvet, completing its "rags-to-riches" saga.

The vagabond canine became the property of the former soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company when she paid the A. S. P. C. A. $2 for a dog license.

Brownie's permanent quarters are the guest suite of the nine-room apartment, connected with the singer's bedroom. Pink and green overstuffed furniture, English prints in gold frames, and shelves of books decorate his quarters.

Three servants help care for him, and the apartment heat is turned off at 9 o'clock so he can sleep.

The singer also has a five-pound Pomeranian, who is kept out of Brownie's quarters by wooden gates.

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'Freeze' Press Attempt Seen In AP Suit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Describing the Justice Department's anti-monopoly suit against the Associated Press as "evidence of a determined effort on the part of the bureaucrats at Washington to freeze the Bill of Rights," Representative Charles A. Plumley (R), of Vermont, asserted today there was "no justifiable excuse for an attack on the freedom of the press."

"If press and political freedom are to live, this suit should be thrown out of court," the New Englander said in a speech prepared for delivery in the House.

"The people stand to be the big losers. If, by any chance, this suit is lost, the people will have been deprived of one of the safeguards of democracy."

He described the action as "more than a lawsuit" and said it was "an effort to take something away from the people that is needed now as never before in our history."

"The monopoly suit against the Associated Press seeks to accomplish a total government control, to constitute a greater monopoly, as it, under its guise of relief for the public, would allegedly destroy a lesser," Representative Plumley said.

"In the attempt of the Administration circuitously and surreptitiously to throttle a free press, there is concealed a weapon even more potent and dangerous and poisonous that was its effort to control the court."

He said the Government "already holds the power of life and death over radio," and gives orders to the motion picture industry, leaving the newspapers as "our bulwark, frank, free and fearless."

"The very nature of the Associated Press organization," he said, "guarantees objective reporting, an unbiased and uncolored report of each of the events about which it tells. That is what the New Deal hates."

Evader of Draft Gets Prison Term

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 10 (AP)—Hugh MacMillan Yeatts, a member of the Jehovah's Witness sect who told the court he would have broken his "covenant with God" had he obeyed a Selective Service order to report to a conscientious objectors' camp, was sentenced to three and one-half years in prison yesterday by Federal Judge A. D. Barksdale.

Judge Barksdale told Yeatts that he was not being prosecuted for his religious beliefs and added that Yeatts seemed to have a "mistaken idea of obligation to the Government."

"If the court sees fit to punish me for my religious convictions," Yeatts said after the sentencing, "it will have to take the responsibility."

Soil Corps Vanguard From U. S. in China

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 10 (AP)—Dr. Theodore Dykstra, of the United States Bureau of Plant Breedings, and Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, soil conservation expert, arrived here today—vanguard of a corps of American specialists who will help China modernize its agricultural methods and increase production.

Approximately 30 are expected to come here in all.

Dr. Dykstra and Dr. Lowdermilk left the United States on Sept. 15.

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Sideglances in Washington: Hull Tells How to Keep Secret

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Keep it secret: Secretary of State Cordell Hull is telling a story which pretty well illustrates his department's publicity policy—in war or peace. It's this:

General McClellan, Civil War leader, once asked a man:

"Can you keep a secret?"

"Certainly," replied the man.

"So can I," said McClellan.

Another famous Hull saying: "A lie can get halfway around the world before the truth can get its britches on."

Not too fur: Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D), lame duck congressman from Oklahoma, admits he is having a hard time explaining to Oklahoma oil men about the need for gasoline rationing. So he gives up, with the observation: "Three gallons a week will jest about git ye thar and git ye back provided ye ain't goin' fur."

A southern Yank: The Red Cross reports that a doughboy from the Deep South, recently a visitor in its Washington Club in London, said that being called "Yank" in England was right smart of a hair-raising experience.

"I'm used to it now," he related. "Fact is, when I get home I'm just liable to call my uncle Joe 'Yank.'

"But I'll only do that once—unless Uncle Joe has slipped since I left!"

Round - world milk route: Intrigued by Vice-President Wallace's recent disclosure that he had proposed to Russia's Vyacheslaff Molotoff that unemployment after the war be taken up by building a road around the world, we called the Bureau of Public Roads to see if they had any plans started.

"The Vice-President is 40 years ahead of us," confessed a startled publicity official.

Columnist Frank Kent, in the Baltimore Sun, connected the reference to the road with the Wallace half-joking remark that "the object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day" and suggested:

"Perhaps his idea is to use it as a milk route."

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C.I.O. Longshoremen Praised for Speed

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Navy congratulated C. I. O. longshoremen who put the finishing touches on a Henry J. Kaiser shipyard record of launching, finishing, delivering and loading a 10,500 ton cargo ship in just two weeks.

It wasn't just an isolated stunt for the Richmond yards of Kaiser's Permanent Metals Corporation reported delivery of a completed vessel every 43 hours throughout the 61 days from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.

The newest record ship, the Robert E. Peary, was loaded in 3 days, 23 h., 30 m.

The Peary was loaded and ready to sail Nov. 22, exactly 14 days, 1 hr., 9 m. after her keel was laid.

Richmond reported they delivered 18 Liberty ships in November, breaking the record of the previous month, when 16 were turned over to the U. S. Maritime Commission.

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Lotte Lehmann on the Art of Song—Art Exhibitions in Boston

Lieder Exponent Tells Why Good Singing Is Not Enough

By Lotte Lehmann

The following letter is typical of those which I very often find in my morning mail: "Dear Mme. Lehmann, I have studied singing for the past four years and have now, I believe, reached the point of entering upon the career of a concert singer. I am now confronted with the very practical problem of getting engagements. I should be very grateful if you would give me the benefit of your advice. I have, I believe, a good vocal technique and a fairly extensive repertory of Lieder. What I lack is the possibility of obtaining engagements. Knowing that you have many connections with managers, I dare ask you to hear me and perhaps you would be kind enough to advise me as to how I should go about securing engagements."

For a long time the pressure of my activities made it seem impossible to grant these requests. Now, I feel a growing desire and even compulsion, in spite of my own activities, to teach what I have learned through my varied experience, to those who are today struggling toward recognition and achievement. The eager desire expressed in these letters no longer gives me any peace.

I began to listen to and to teach young singers with the greatest enthusiasm. It seemed that it should be so easy to give them the last necessary touches and to help them start on a career. The auditions, however, brought an unexpected surprise. There are so many beautiful, fresh, and well-trained voices here in America, so many young singers who have also talent, but it is surprising to what a small extent their talent has been developed. Usually those who consider themselves ready to give concerts are only well trained technically and are very much astonished when I tell them that there lies a world of difference between one who has only a well-trained, beautiful voice, and a real artist.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "well-trained voice" is certainly of the utmost importance, but even at its best it can never be more than an instrument. It is as though a sculptor stopped at the point where he had learned to model his material, a painter with mixing his colors, an architect with merely a knowledge of construction, never considering what is necessary to make his product a work of art, to breathe into it beauty. Technique in its fullest perfection can certainly be grandiose and exciting, but the most brilliant singer is no artist if she cannot use it as a means of expression and infuse it with vibrant life. As I think back over my own development I realize that it took a long time for me to grasp what was really essential, what was the beginning and end of the problem.

The quality of my voice was always warm. I followed my natural feeling, which often led me in the right direction but also often led me astray. An instinctive talent for acting combined with good, understanding stage direction made of me an opera singer, long before I sought and found my way toward Lieder singing. One cannot become a Lieder singer just through technique and "feeling." One must understand the style of a Lied, learn to make it one's own, to penetrate it and lose oneself completely in its mood, to master its effects, to give it one's own individual conception, in short, to make it one's own living experience and yet lead it beyond this experience to a higher sphere of re-creation. By this I mean that in experiencing the emotion of a Lied one must be master and not victim of that emotion. Too often a young singer who is just beginning to realize the feeling of a song lets her emotions so run away with her that she cannot master the technical requirements of the song.

♪ ♪ ♪

It gives me great joy to study Lieder with young singers. Their flash of astonishment and understanding, which in the end I find again and again, is truly thrilling. It is wonderful to see the light come into the eager, searching eyes, to see, in those so thirsty for experience, the shy attempts to make their own what I have tried to give them from out of my own experience.

I dream of an ideal music school. Of course, until the war is over it must remain an ideal. But then there must come a great upsurge, a sacred longing to lose one's self in beauty. Today one can only try to prepare and to build up slowly, to preserve through this time of horror and bitter struggle that which is all important for our culture.

Of especial importance is the contact between the artist and the public. There is a mysterious relation between the world of the stage and the world of the auditorium. How many beautiful voices, how many well-trained singers fail to achieve success on the stage because they cannot establish a vital contact with their audience, cannot lift them from the reality of daily life into the ever-changing worlds of imaginative experience.

The root of Lieder singing lies in the achievement of a deep understanding that the Lied consists not of music or poem alone, but of both with absolutely equal importance. Too often the singer seems to consider the poem as incidental.

This realization of the equal importance of the poem is the basis of Lieder singing as I understand it and as I teach it. It is impossible to be a good Lieder singer if one cannot recite the poem as an actor would recite it. Nor can anyone be a good Lieder singer who does not begin to sing inwardly with the beginning of the prelude to the Lied. The accompanist and the singer must have such a complete harmony that they seem to exist as one being. The accompanist must know every slightest nuance of conception and feel with the singer, just as the singer knows and feels each phrase of the accompaniment. For the Lied—that is, the poem, the melody and the accompaniment—is one single flow of harmony.

Lotte Lehmann

Metropolitan Opera soprano to sing at Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon

Paintings and Drawings Shown By Boston Art Club Members

By Dorothy Adlow

The annual exhibition by members of the Boston Art Club may be seen in the large gallery of the club, 270 Dartmouth Street, through Dec. 19. The display consists of oils, water colors, drawings, and two pieces of sculpture.

The contributors vary notably in degree of skill. Some are practiced performers, in command of their tools and materials; some are painters with a passing endowment, unfamiliar with the rigorous discipline that keeps the noteworthy craftsman on tiptoes during every working moment. The visitor confronted by eight dozen pictures may feel bewildered by the sheer abundance. It is a challenge to separate the wheat from the chaff. It is easier, very much easier to examine a display of hand-picked works by exemplary performers.

There are, however, many painters who evoke our interest, who delight or amuse us in this annual offering. The painters are portraying familiar faces, many of them men in military service; they are painting our picturesque countryside, our harbors and wharves, rivers and bridges, industrial centers. Some paint fruits and flowers.

In general, the manner of painting is free and broad; the colors are keyed fairly high. On the whole, New Englanders have felt happiest in shaping the Impressionist idiom. They prefer to venture no further in the odd byways of modernism. Yet, despite the cautiousness, there has been an unmistakable tendency away from traditions formulated a generation or two ago by respected teachers and performers. The advance guard of one generation may become the typical average of the next.

Among exhibits displayed at the Art Club those of the following are notable: Gerard Paine's chill and atmospheric water color, "Winter"; Arthur Franklin Musgrave's carefully composed portrait, "Men of the Future"; Mary Evangeline Walker's attentively modeled "Colonel William Blake"; Blanche E. Colman's articulate, "The Old Stone Bridge"; David Curtis Baker's (U. S. N. R.) forcefully painted "Liberty Party"; Bessie J. Howard's quaint "Old-Fashioned Bouquet"; Joseph Butera's concise "Cape Cod Farm"; Kathryn Nason's vivid "Willows"; Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's elegant "Mrs. Stuart Edmonds"; Sam Charles' fluid "Estuary"; Elizabeth M. Lobingier's atmospheric "Old-Timer, Rockport"; Ruth Hammond's gusty "Off Halibut Point"; Helen Cheever's compact "Hay and Cow Barn"; John Barnard's jaunty "Leading Lady"; Mrs. George L. Reynolds' exotic "Orchid"; Polly Nordell's fresh "Petunias"; Manley Butler's characteristic view of Marblehead; Mo Com's vivid ballet studies, and the satires of Joe Miron.

The sculpture by Franz Denghausen is composed thoughtfully and poetically with features of plastic design nicely considered.

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Mrs. Huntington Exhibits

On view at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, though Dec. 19 will be water colors of berries and fruits of New England painted by Mrs. Elizabeth H. T. Huntington.

This is a charming display, timely and refreshing. Mrs. Huntington set forth on a project, making clear but artistic portrayals in aquarelle of species of berries and fruit. The pictures are pleasing to the eye, they are instructive, and they provide a sort of pictorial glossary which is helpful to laymen. In general, Mrs. Huntington follows a set practice of portraying a branch well-laden with berries and leaves. She strives to record the typical shapes and colors, the characteristic bearing, the features of growth.

Sometimes she combines species into a handsome bouquet as in "Dogwood, Cranberry, and Nightshade," or "Lantern Plants, Catbrier, and Fernseed." Her enthusiasm influences her brushwork and she reveals a continued delight in carrying out the job which she set for herself.

At the Guild there are water color portrayals of buckthorn, bittersweet, catbrier-smilax, chokeberry, blue dogwood, flowering purple crab, poke berries, oak catkins, privet berries, hardhack, and grasses.

John Albert

Paul Robeson

Who will sing at the Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler next Wednesday.

News of the Theater

A new edition of the "Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, is announced by the Messrs. Shubert as a prospect for Boston in about five weeks. The theater is not specified. Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher are expected to be in a cast which will include Jack Cole's dancers, Nadine Gae, the Oxfords, Tommy Wonder, the Vikings, the Jansleys, and Jerry Bergen. Ray Henedrson and Jack Yellen are writing the music. John Murray Anderson will be in charge of the production, with Robert Alton directing the choregraphy. Watson Barratt will design the settings, and Miles White the costumes. Associated in the production will be Alfred Bloomingdale and Lou Walters.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Spring Again," which had been announced as one of the subscription plays in the group offered by the American Theater Society and the Theater Guild has been withdrawn from that list and will be booked here on a straight box office arrangement. The Boston engagement opens at the Plymouth on Christmas night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ward Morehouse will write a biography of the late George M. Cohan, under contract with J. B. Lippincott Company. His search for material will bring him to Boston and Providence. At present he is reported to be busy on the project in Chicago.

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Jed Harris is preparing to return to Broadway as a producer, with "Dark Eyes," a comedy, scheduled to arrrive in Manhattan the week of Jan. 11.

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George Abbott's musical comedy, "Beat the Band," which was seen in Boston early in the autumn, is scheduled to close in New York Saturday night after 67 performances.

Mme. Lehmann, Austrian

Lotte Lehmann has finally straightened out her false title of "Alien enemy" by proving that she mistakenly registered as a German in 1940 because Hitler had already invaded her own country, which was Austria. She is actually an Austrian citizen and thus does not come under the restrictions. She applied for American citizenship three months after she entered this country—in 1938. Mme. Lehmann will give a recital on Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall.

On the Screen

New York

The strategic Stalingrad hill of Yuzhnaya, recently recaptured by the Red Army, is one of the locations used in the making of "Fortress on the Volga," new Soviet drama.

The film, directed by the Vassiliev brothers who made "Chapayev," is a portrayal of the 1918 campaign in which forces under Klementi Voroshilov fought their way across the Volga to join Stalin's besieged garrison at Tsaritsyn. The city was renamed Stalin to commemorate his feat of saving it from combined German and White Russian forces.

Virtually all of the film was made in the spring. Red Army troops and Cossack cavalry stationed at Stalingrad were employed in the filming of mass battle scenes while the Nazis were still far west of the Volga-Don corridor.

Both Stalin and Voroshilov figure prominently in the plot. Stalin is impersonated by Mikhail Gelovani, who performed a similar role in "Wings of Victory." Voroshilov is played by N. I. Bogoliubov, who also protrayed the Soviet military leader in "Lenin in 1918." Boris Bobochkin, star of the "Chapayev," appears in the role of a spy, Barbara Miasnikova as the woman leader of a labor battalion. The film will have its American première at the Stanley Theater in New York late in December. The exact date to be announced later. The film is distributed by Artkino Pictures, Inc.

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Barry Sullivan, former Broadway leading man, will play his first major film role as the psychiatrist, Dr. Brooks, in "Lady in the Dark," Paramount's Technicolor picturization of the musical stage hit.

Mr. Sullivan made his screen debut in the Paramount Victory Short, "We Refuse to Die," co-starring with Ellen Drew. Since then he has co-starred with Chester Morris and Jean Parker in the Pine-Thomas production, "High Explosive."

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Bringing to 33 the number of principals signed so far for "Mission to Moscow," Warners have added Frank Puglia, Ivan Lebedeff, and John Abbot to the cast. Mr. Puglia has been cast in the role of V. V. Ulrich, Soviet jurist who presided over the purge trials. Mr. Lebedeff portrays A. P. Rosengoltz, former commissar for foreign trade, and Mr. Abbott takes the part of Grigori Grinko, commissar of finance. Michael Curtiz is directing the picture, in which Walter Huston and Ann Harding are starred.

Toppo

Gregor Piatigorsky

Soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concerts of Friday and Saturday, next week.

Martinu's Piano Quartet

Beveridge Webster will appear with the Boston String Quartet in the first Boston performance of Martinů's First Piano Quartet, Sunday evening, Feb. 7, in the Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music. The pianist, who has been soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky, and with the Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and Pittsburgh orchestras, is a member of the Conservatory faculty. The last of this series of concerts will be given March 21.

Robeson Program.

Paul Robeson, appearing at the third Morning Musicale of the season, at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, Dec. 16, with Lawrence Brown at the piano, will sing the following program:

"Lord God of Abraham" (from "Elijah") ..... Mendelssohn
Creation's Hymn ..... Beethoven
"Dans le printemps de mes annees" ..... Barat
Chassidic Chant (Hebrew) ..... Arranged by J. Engel
Prayer and Death of Boris (from "Boris Godounoff") ..... Moussorgsky
"Within Four Walls" ..... Moussorgsky
"Pride" ..... Moussorgsky
"Night" (Russian Folk-Song) ..... Arranged by Alexandroff
"Oh, no, John!" (English Folk Song) ..... Arranged by Cecil Sharp
"By an' by" ..... Arranged by H. T. Burleigh
"Weepin' Mary" ..... Arranged by H. T. Burleigh
"Ezekiel saw de wheel" ..... Arranged by Lawrence Brown
"Steal away" ..... Arranged by Lawrence Brown
"Joshua fit de battle ob Jericho" ..... Arranged by Lawrence Brown

Symphony Broadcasts

When the Boston Symphony Orchestra, five years off the air, resumes its broadcasts on Dec. 26, following the making of peace with the musicians' union, its series will be more extensive than ever before.

It will be heard over 145 stations of the Blue Network on Saturday evenings from 8:15 to 9:15, not only through the regular Symphony Hall concert season ending May 1, but also for the Pops season of about 10 weeks in Symphony Hall, and later the four weeks of concerts played in the Shell on the Charles River Esplanade.

Christian Herter

Portrait by Patricia Tate now on exhibition at the Boston City Club

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Jeanette MacDONALD, Robert YOUNG in "CAIRO" ETHEL WATERS, REGINALD OWEN, Grant Mitchell
2 BIG MGM HITS
Mary Roberts Rinehart's "TISH" MARJORIE MAIN, ZASU PITTS, ALINE MacMAHON, Lee Bowman, Susan Peters

KEITH MEMORIAL
3RD WACKY WEEK!
Their Newest Fun-Riot!
BUD 'Bloodhound' LOU 'Gumshoe'
ABBOTT · COSTELLO
WHO DONE IT?
Plus NEW CO-HIT SCATTERGOOD SURVIVES A MURDER

XETER Ken. 7067
SONJA HENIE
"ICELAND"
Anne Neagle-Robert Newton
'Wings and the Woman'

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
"DESPERATE JOURNEY"
"BETWEEN US GIRLS"
FRIDAY "Bambi" and "Wings and the Woman"

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW 'ROAD TO MOROCCO'
Bing CROSBY • Bob HOPE • Dorothy LAMOUR
Plus "Henry Aldrich, Editor"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS • Paul HENREID
"NOW, VOYAGER"
Plus "Secret Enemies"

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • Last 12 Times—Evs. 8:30
MAT. SAT. 2:30 P. M.
"Not to Be Missed"—POST
Junior Miss
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax incl.)

MAJESTIC • Evs. 8:30 • Mat. Sat.
First Boston Appearance of the popular R. B. C. Singing Star
EMMA OTHRO in THE FIREFLY
Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach — Music by Rudolph Friml — Dorothy Donnelly
EVES.: 55c to $2.75, WED. & SAT. MATS.: 50c to $1.65 (TAX INCL.)

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M.
250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled
"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
THE FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
A NEW COMEDY
By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:35
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:35

"The most important and entertaining play of this season."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
The Playwrights' Company presents
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON
CORT, 48 St. E. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30
281 Seats $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40, $1.10-$2.75
Seats selling for next 8 weeks. Mail Orders Filled.

"An engaging comedy put on to much laughter."—NICHOLS, Times
THE GREAT BIG DOORSTEP
Dorothy GISH-Louis CALHERN
MOROSCO, W. 45 St. No Mon. Perf. Cl. 6-6230
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40—Sun. at 3
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH FREDRIC FLORENCE
BANKHEAD MARCH ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A HIT"—Watts, Herald Tribune
EVA JOSEPH
Le Gallienne Schildkraut
in
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. including Sun. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40.

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
with KATHARINE HEPBURN and ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinee Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Rosemary Rice, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by Bahrman. 8:30.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge—Concert by the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra. Malcolm H. Holmes, conducting. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"British Intelligence." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:20. "Dawn of the Great Divide." 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Exeter—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The King Amuses Himself," Raimu, Victor Francen. 1, 3:05, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. "Man, the Enigma." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:30. "Scattergood Survives." Guy Kibbee. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:15.

Kenmore—"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "You Only Live Once," Henry Fonda, Sylvia Sidney. 1, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—"Secret Enemy," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Modern—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Normandie—"Inside the Law," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:30, 9. "Undying Monster," James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:41, 5:20, 7:45, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Synthetic Rubber." "Horses." "Sportreels." "Dover," cartoons. "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest newsreels and shorts. Continuous 9 a. m.—11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5:10, 8:35. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"Sintown," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford, Patrick Knowles. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The World at War," "Ed Murrow and 'Dover'," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Donald Duck." "Excursions in Science." "Travel to Arabia," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30; Sunday, continuous 1-11.

State—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 1:35, 4:55, 8:30. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10:10.

Telepix—"United States Paratroops," "Ed Murrow," "Thaw Asiatic Expedition," comedy, "Excursion in Science," Disney comedy, Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10. "Secrets of the Underworld," John Hubbard. 10:55 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:25, 8:55.

Tremont—"Cavalcade," 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:05. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:25, 10:05.

Uptown—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. "One Thrilling Night," John Beal. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore Robert Cummings. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. Joel McCrea. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning, "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3, 6, 9:20. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 2, 5, 8:05.
Coolidge Corner: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Nagle. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.
University: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 4:45, 8:05. "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. "The Yanks Are Coming," Maxie Rosenbloom. 2, 7.
Strand: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 3:15, 9:15. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 1:47, 7:47.
Upham's Corner: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston. 1:20, 4:30, 7:50. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 12, 3:10, 6:30, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestor: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charles McCarthy, Edgar Bergen. 3:12, 7, 9:47. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2:06, 5:39.
Park: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Submarine Raider," 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:48, 8.
Hyde Park: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "The World at War." 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey, J. Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 3, 8:45. "The Fighting French." 2:30, 8:15.
Boulevard: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

MALDEN:—Granada: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Iceland," Sonja Heine. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "The Prime Minister," Diana Wynward. 3:10, 8:20. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2:05, 7, 10.
Strand: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:15, 8:20. "About Face," William Tracy. 2:25, 7, 10:10.
Mystic: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 8:15. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 3:32, 9:32. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 1:48, 7:48.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wings for the Women," Anna Neagle. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 2, 8.
Strand: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Berlin Correspondend," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camea: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "World at War." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown, Marjorie Woodworth. 2:00, 7:54. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 8:50.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dorothy Costello. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "The World at War," 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:50, 8:30. "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 2:30, 6:40, 9:47.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Terry Reardon to Play Here in Final Game For the Duration With Canadiens

Former Bruins' Sparkplug Will Face Mates Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the last times that Boston saw Terry Reardon was during the memorable Stanley Cup play-offs of 1941, when the Bruins defeated Detroit in four straight games in the final round. When Boston next sees Terry the occasion will also be memorable, for he will be making his final appearance as professional for the duration when Montreal Canadiens come here to meet the Bruins Saturday afternoon in the Red Cross benefit game.

Although young Reardon appeared here twice last winter in the Montreal regimentals, it was as a Bruin that he is remembered best. He is credited with providing the spark which enabled the Bruins to defeat Toronto after they had seemed on the verge of defeat in the first round of those Stanley Cup play-offs, and then with keeping the boys up as they waltzed through Detroit.

Last season and this Terry has had passport trouble. When he could not report to the Bruins in the fall of 1941, Manager Art Ross made a deal with Montreal whereby Canadiens could use him until such time as he could play regularly again in this country.

By a Staff Photographer
Terry Reardon

First Step

Terry's loss by the Bruins was the first step in the break-up of their great team of champions, a step which was followed later in the season by the departure of the three Krauts, and last summer by more than a dozen other players. Of the team which played against Detroit in the final game in the 1941 Cup series, just seven boys remain — Frankie Brimsek, Dit Clapper, Johnny Crawford, Flash Hollett, Herb Cain, and Art Jackson. (Bill Cowley is still here, but he was hurt and did not start that final game.)

For the record the missing ones are Terry, Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, Woody Dumart, Eddie Wiseman, Mel Hill, Roy Conacher, and Pat McReavy. All of these boys are in some branch of the Canadian military with the exception of Mel Hill, who now is with Toronto.

"Greatest Team"

This was the team which Art Ross called "the greatest hockey team I have ever seen," and which even yesterday was given a tribute by Chamberlain when he said, "Why, that team was so good that even I could have coached them to the Stanley Cup, and I am no coach." Newcomers to the Bruins, Buzz Boll and Harvey Jackson, who played against that team, nodded in agreement.

When Terry enters the Army next Monday, he will be following in the footsteps of his younger brother, Kenny, who joined up last summer. He is slated to play a while for the Army team in the Quebec Senior League, taking the place of Lieut. Gordie Bruce, former Bruin who has been assigned to active duty.

On Amerks' List

Terry's first contact with pro hockey came when he attended the Americans' hockey school in Calgary in 1937, where he was put on Amerks' reserve list. He landed in the Ross chain when Art traded Joe Jerwa for Reardon and Tom Cooper. Terry turned pro in 1938, spending most of the season with Hershey. Although he came up to Bruins a few times, he did not play as the B's won the Stanley Cup in the spring of '39. The following year he played more for the Bruins, while in 1940-41 he really caught on. How much he would have meant to Boston last year could be seen from his record with Canadiens, when although playing little more than half the regular schedule, he got 17 goals and 17 assists for 34 points.

Married and the oldest of four Reardon children, Terry has more or less had to look out for his family as the years went along. Besides Ken, he has a younger brother, Larry, and a still younger sister, Patricia.

Over the Blue Line

The Olympics, who lost 6-1 to Coast Guard in Baltimore last night, return home for two games this week end . . . They will meet the Montreal Army team at the Garden Saturday night and Sunday afternoon and the chances are that their record of not having been defeated on home ice this season will go by the boards . . . Eddie Barry, former teammate, played for the Coast Guard last night, assisted on one goal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Cowley, who got six points Tuesday night for the second time in his career, has never scored the hat trick . . . "I've had two goals many a night," Cowley said yesterday, "but never three. I'd like to get three some night just to see what is feels like" . . . Bill forgot for a moment the five goals he scored in 10 playing minutes while an amateur at Ottawa University against Royal Military College . . . "This league is a little different, though," he said.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cowley's younger brother, Bob, is a Sergeant-Pilot in the R. C. A. F., and went to England on the same boat with Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart . . . Busher Jackson's younger brother, Howard or "Whitey," is due to get his wings within a month . . . Busher thinks his brother, Art, is now playing better than he ever did before . . . Harvey once scored four goals as a Maple Leaf against St. Louis Eagles when Cowley played for the Eagles . . . "Yes, but that game was played in the fog," said Cowley . . . "It was at that," agreed Busher . . . Jimmy Fowler, Toronto defenseman of the not-so-long ago, is now a ferry pilot.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	8	5	1	17	56	49
Chicago	7	4	3	17	58	47
Detroit	8	5	4	10	51	51
Toronto	7	6	1	15	61	42
Montreal	6	9	2	10	46	68
New York	4	9	1	9	49	76

Sisti Joins Coast Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10—Another of Buffalo's major league baseball representatives, Sebastian (Sibby) Sisti, property of the National League Boston Braves for the last five years, has joined the armed service of Uncle Sam.

Sisti enlisted in the U. S. Coast Guard and Saturday morning will be sworn into active service as an apprentice seaman by Lieut. (j. g.) Frank C. Herold, in charge of recruiting here. He will play no more baseball for the duration unless it is with service teams.

The 22-year old infielder, who is married and has one daughter, has been working in a local defense plant since the close of the ball season, but is anxious to get into a more active war effort.

A Canisius High School and local sandlot diamond star at the age of 17, Sisti found three major league clubs, the Yanks, Red Sox and Braves, bidding for his services before he played a day of organized baseball. The Braves won out and sent him to their farm in Hartford, Conn., for seasoning in 1938 and 1939.

Since then he has remained with the Braves, being the only Buffalonian in major league ball to play more than half of the team's scheduled games last season. He finished with the highest fielding average of the senior league's second basemen and batted around .250.

During his tenure with the Braves, Sisti played every infield position except first base and at the conclusion of the 1941 season, the New York Giants thought so much of his potentialities that they offered Boston $40,000 for his contract, a bid flatly spurned by Owner Bob Quinn.

Instrumental in bringing about Sisti's enlistment in the Coast Guard his his friend, Tommy Henrich, former New York Yankee outfielder, who is stationed in Buffalo with the bluejackets, and who pointed out to Sibby the advantages of this branch of the service.

Bowdoin Elects

BRUNSWICK, Maine (AP) — Bowdoin's state championship football squad elected as co-captains for 1943 Bill Elliott of New Haven, Conn., and Dick Johnstone of Waltham, Mass. Elliott was fullback and Johnstone quarterback of the eleven that won the Maine state college series this fall.

The Cincinnati Reds lost $451.33 last year—but only after preferred stock dividends of $18,770 and a dollar-a-share on common stock had been paid out.

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Grid Sport Has Support Of Officials

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Wartime football had a staunch supporter today in the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, which is prepared to make a determined effort to preserve the sport throughout the current conflict.

Athletic directors and coaches of 30 eastern institutions, meeting here with other groups connected with the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, voted unanimously yesterday for a resolution favoring a program of football and other "combat" sports.

The resolution, drafted by William McCarter of Dartmouth, said the members of the Association believe that "an extensive program of intercollegiate competition in combat sports should be maintained as an essential contribution to training for war."

Act Vigorously

"They recognize the limitations set by transportation conditions and impending changes in the organization of the colleges," it continued, "but they believe that such a program would best attain the prime objective of all physical training in war time—that of teaching the individual to think clearly and act vigorously in combat in order to be an effective fighting man."

In discussing the proposal, the officials were emphatic in their opposition to the physical education group which objected to competitive sports even in peace time.

Even the possibiltiies of interference by the 18-19 year old draft were minimized by speakers who expressed the belief that many young men of that age would be sent to colleges for training by the Army and Navy and that they would be permitted to participate in the regular athletic programs as representatives of the colleges.

Winter Plans

Other groups at the three-day meeting which closed last night made plans for winter and spring sports, with the exception of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, which voted to cancel the Poughkeepsie Regatta for the second year because of the war.

Lewis P. Andreas of Syracuse was elected President of the Football Association and of the I. R. A. Board of Stewards.

The Intercollegiate Fencing Association, which elected Penn State to Memembership, re-named Ralph Jope of M. I. T. as President and scheduled its championship meet for March 19-20, although no site was picked.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association named Ogden Miller of Yale President. Its championships will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, March 12-13.

The IC-4A selected March 6 as the date for its annual indoor track championships at Madison Square Garden and set the outdoor meet for May 14-15 at Triborough Stadium.

Sports Around the Hub

Carey May Go to Work

With Johnny Pesky gone and Jim Tabor slated to try the outfield in the spring, little Tommy Carey may at long last get a chance to play in the Red Sox infield in 1943. Everything considered, Carey was probably the least active veteran in the last two or three American League campaigns. His activities consisted almost exclusively of working out on the infield in pre-game practice and sitting in the bull pen.

But on the theory that a big league team is no stronger than its reserves, Carey earned his salary at Fenway Park. The few times that Joe Cronin has needed him, Tommy was ready. And in recent years he has developed from a .200 hitter to one in the .300's—a reliable pinch hitter or pinch fielder—a good team man.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieutenant - Commander Dick Harlow just missed seeing Lieut. (SG) Cliff Wilson. In private life Dick Harlow, coach of the Harvard football team, had Cliff (Hack) Wilson on his 1936, '37, and '38 elevens and Wilson proved a valuable heavy-duty performer, playing center and blocking back at times. Wilson's story is dramatic both during his collegiate career and since. He wanted to attend Annapolis but technical difficulties prevented that so he went to Harvard and played grand football against those same Middies. After graduation in 1939 he enlisted in the Navy and has spent months and months on the high seas of the Pacific Ocean combat area. Today he is home on temporary leave and we know Dick Harlow would like to have exchanged salutes with his former pupil.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston was assured today of one big invitation indoor track and field meet. The B. A. A. announced that it would hold its annual show on Boston Garden boards the evening of Feb. 13, with the Briggs dash, Hollis 600, Lapham 1,000, Hunter mile, Billings two-mile, high jump, high hurdles and pole vault on the invitation list. Neither the Prout nor Veterans of Foreign Wars meets will be held this winter.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs. . . . Harvard basketball and hockey varsities triumphed last night. The quintet defeated Brown, 42-34 at Cambridge, while the hockey six swamped M. I. T., 13-4 at the Boston Skating Club. . . . Basketball teams interested in entering the Boston Park Department Leagues must file applications by Dec. 12 at the Recreational Office, Pinebank, Jamaica Plain. . . . The Tufts varsity cagers opened their season by beating the Harvard Naval Training Unit team, 73-47, at Cousens gym. . . . Frankie Skaff, former Lowell High School and Villanova College athlete, and one-time property of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball club, has signed to coach Lowell high in basketball.

Eastern League Basketball Card

A full 42-game schedule for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League's 40th season was announced today by Asa S. Bushnell, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Despite the fact that the class of 1943 will graduate at each of the seven member colleges well before the campaign ends, and wartime transportation difficulties notwithstanding, all contests are expected to be played. Defending champion Dartmouth will seek to retain its title, which it kept successfully last year after downing Princeton in a play-off at Philadelphia.

The 1943 campaign will open at Ithaca, N. Y., on Jan. 6, with Cornell playing host to Columbia. The Ithacans will then take tothe road, opening Yale's league season at New Haven on the 8th and Harvard's at Cambridge on the 9th.

The Big Green plays first on Jan. 16, facing Yale on the Elis' home floor. That same evening, Lon Jourdet's Pennsylvania five will entertain Harvard in the Palestra. Princeton will be the last member of the circuit to break into action, the Tigers waiting until January 30 to play host to Dartmouth.

The 1943 schedule:

Jan. 6—Columbia at Cornell; 8—Cornell at Yale; 9—Cornell at Harvard; 16—Dartmouth at Yale; Harvard at Pennsylvania; 19—Harvard at Dartmouth; 23—Yale at Pennsylvania; 30—Dartmouth at Princeton.

Feb. 1—Dartmouth at Columbia; 6—Columbia at Princeton; Pennsylvania at Cornell; Yale at Dartmouth; 8—Harvard at Columbia; 10—Princeton at Yale; 13—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 13—Princeton at Harvard; Cornell at Dartmouth; 16—Princeton at Columbia; 17—Pennsylvania at Yale; Dartmouth at Harvard; 18—Cornell at Princeton; 20—Columbia at Harvard; Cornell at Pennsylvania; 22—Yale at Princeton; Columbia at Dartmouth; 24—Pennsylvania at Harvard; Yale at Cornell; 26—Yale at Columbia; 27—Princeton at Cornell; Dartmouth at Pennsylvania.

March 3—Harvard at Cornell; Pennsylvania at Princeton; Columbia at Yale; 5—Harvard at Yale; Princeton at Dartmouth; Columbia at Pennsylvania; 10—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; Cornell at Columbia; Harvard at Princeton; 13—Princeton at Pennsylvania; Yale at Harvard; Dartmouth at Cornell.

Able End —By Pap'

George
ROSCHNER
— GEORGIA'S LEFT END
HE'S A FINE DEFENSIVE END, BUT WHO PAYS ANY ATTENTION TO DEFENSIVE PLAY THIS SEASON
I CAN'T PLAY IF I'M UNHAPPY, CAN I?
HE PAID OFF GEORGIA WHEN HE CAUGHT THE TWO TOUCHDOWN PASSES WHICH BEAT ALABAMA
GEORGIA
GEORGE WAS GIVEN A SCHOLARSHIP AT GEORGIA TO KEEP FRANK SINKWICH FROM GETTING LONESOME FOR THEIR NATIVE YOUNGSTOWN O.
PAP'
AP Features

Northeastern Sends Quintet Against Tech Five Tonight

Still seeking his first victory as a Northeastern varsity coach, Emanuel A. ("Foxy") Flumere will take his varsity basketball team over to the Walker Memorial Gymnasium in Cambridge tonight for the Husky opener against Coach Henry McCarthy's M. I. T. courtmen.

When former football and basketball mentor Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern went into the army early last spring, Flumere, then Dunn's assistant in both sports, was promoted to take over the grid and court helms. Making his debut last fall, Flumere saw his promising team fail to score a win in six starts after being riddled by injuries to key men.

With the change of seasons, Flumere has taken over the job of coaching basketball, only to find himself faced with an old problem or two. According to the Foxy, there is a definite similarity between the court outlook and the situation he faced last fall in football. Once again he will be forced to rely a good deal upon untried although promising freshmen. He is also handicapped by lack of time for practice, for the Huskies will have had only two and a half weeks of preparation behind them when they open tonight.

Although the Tech game tonight is the first contest on the regular Husky schedule, the Northeasterners have already played two game-length scrimmages, defeating both Tufts Medical and Dental, and the Harvard Business School.

Tonight Flumere plans to shuffle two alternating units of five in an effort to keep play at top speed. Although he has not yet definitely decided which of his two ranking units will start against Tech, the more experienced quintet led by Capt. Mike Azzone of Chelsea will probably get the nod. Azzone is at left forward on this team, with Jimmy Phillips of Roxbury, Flumere's only other letterman, at the second forward position. Al Stone of Chelsea, a sophomore, will be at center, with two other sophs, Tony Magliozzi of Somerville and George Breen of North Adams at guards. Sophomore Lloyd Clark of Long Island, N. Y., may yet break into this combination at either forward or guard.

The second unit is made up entirely of freshmen. Julius "Cookie" Gwazdosky and Russ Washburn, two football lettermen from Maine, will be playing the forward positions on this unit, with Tommy Phillips of Roxbury at center. Frank Watts of Revere and football Letterman Russ Johnston of Franklin are the guards.

Tonight's contest will be the third start this season for the Tech team. McCarthy's men were defeated by Harvard last week, but bounced back Tuesday night to take a nip-and-tuck 37-32 decision away from Lowell Textile. Lanky Red Dolan, Tech high scorer, racked up a total of 14 points against Lowell.

There will be a junior varsity game at 7 p. m.

Basketball Scores

Results Dec. 9
By the Associated Press

East
Niagara U. 34, Oklahoma A. & M. 28.
Yale 53, Manhattan Coast Guard 30.
Fordham 46, Princeton 45 (overtime).
Temple 48, Muhlenberg 46.
Carnegie Tech 58, Waynesburg 53.
Harvard 42, Brown 34.
Loyola 43, Catholic U. 34.
American U. 69, Baltimore U. 43.
Brigham Young 50, Canisius 49.
Akron 39, St. Bonaventure 36.
Tufts 73, Harvard N. Training Unit 47.
R. I. C. E. 80, Durfee Textile 17.
Penn State 58, Susquehanna 28.
Fairmont T. 44, California (PAM) T. 28.

Midwest
Michigan Normal 45, Wayne U. 43.
Alma College 75, Bay City Junior C. 28.
South Dakota State 46, Iowa T. 37.
Central 32, Iowa State College Navy 27.
Great Lakes 70, De Pauw 36.
Illinois State Normal 47, Millikin 38.
Ohio Northern 83, Bluffton 40.
Denison 61, Kenyon 44.
Toledo 44, Detroit Tech 29.
Bowling Green 64, Toledo N. Train. 14.
Bowling Green 70, Hillsdale 38 (double-header).
De Paul 73, Navy Pier 32.
Missouri U. 40, Freshmen 36.
Oklahoma U. 53, Norman Naval Reserve 29.
Valparaiso 50, Concordia 35.
Oklahoma Freshmen 52, Fort Sill 8.

South
Rice 51, Stephen F. Austin State 44.
Texas Christian 49, North Texas State 40.
Arkansas 50, East Central Okla. T. 38.
Texas A. & M. 54, Randolph Field 41.

West
U. S. C. 74, California Tech 38.
Idaho 46, Lewiston Normal 31.

Tigers Elect Willis

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Fullback Charles P. Willis of Great Neck, N. Y., has been elected captain of Princeton University's 150-pound football team for the 1943 season, Coach Harry Mahnken announced.

George Poschner was given a scholarship at Georgia just to keep Frank Sinkwich from getting lonesome. Sinkwich was an outstanding player in Youngstown, Ohio, high school circles, good enough in fact, to be able to dictate his own terms at Georgia. And his terms were that his pal and teammate, Poschner, be taken care of at Georgia.

Poschner turned out to be a fine football player. One of the best defensive ends Georgia has boasted in recent years. In one game alone, against Alabama this fall, Poschner paid off his debt to Georgia. With Georgia trailing 10 to 0 in the final period, and Sinkwich stopped on the ground, Poschner bobbed up from nowhere to pick two touchdown passes tossed by Sinkwich out of the air to put the Bulldogs in the lead and keep their slate clean for the season.

Hockey Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 9

American League
Indianapolis 4, New Haven 2.
Washington 4, Pittsburgh 3 (overtime).
Hershey 7, Cleveland 2.

Eastern Amateur League
Philadelphia 1, New York Rovers 0.
Baltimore Coast Guard 6, Boston 1.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Who Was the Fastest?

The news of the passing on of Amos Rusie has aroused that popular baseball query: Who was the fastest pitcher of all time?

According to what a young fellow hears in dugouts and front offices, Rusie, Walter Johnson, Lefty Grove, Bob Feller and Joe Wood are the leading candidates. There were others who could play "hard toss," as Mace Brown would say; but if there exists a top man, he can be found among the above quintet.

To the modern fan and writer, Amos Rusie is nothing more than a name in The Little Red Book, this one-time great National League pitcher having starred back before the turn of the century. From 1889 to 1898, the record books say, he won 252 games.

Wild And Swift

By striking out 1,713 batters in close to a decade, Rusie averaged, obviously, 171 a year — a point to remember, since the strikeout is the only tangible evidence available in the comparison of speedball pitchers. Wild and swift told his story. He passed almost as many as he fanned, just as Bobby Feller did when he first appeared in the American League. But when Rusie threw the ball in the strike zone, the man with a bat in his hands missed it more often than he hit it.

The old timer who holds out for Rusie, however, must argue down a few interesting figures. For example, Bobby Feller averaged 251 strikeouts per season over his best four-year stretch with the Cleveland Indians; and added to the boy's credit is the fact that he was throwing the lively ball in an era when some batters made hits by the simple act of ducking away from a high, inside pitch.

Walter Johnson

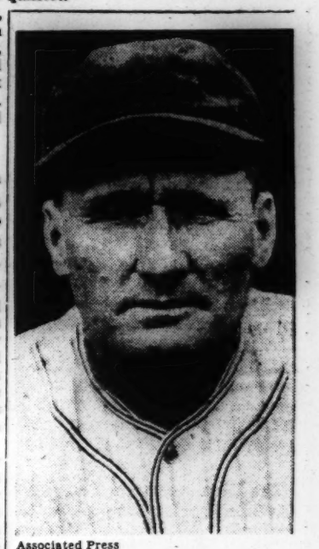
First on the all-time strikeout table is Walter Johnson, who piled up 3,497 from 1907 through 1927 with the Washington club. Over his most successful 10-year stretch, "Big Train" averaged 221, and most of the time with a second division ball club. It is true that the position of his team in the race is neither an advantage nor disadvantage to a pitcher interested in strikeouts; yet it is worth mentioning as a boost for his courage. And Johnson was abundant in both speed and courage.

Grove, the lone left-hander of the group, was as fast as anyone when he first joined Connie Mack out of Baltimore. Over his top eight-year period with the Athletics, the towering southpaw from the mountains of Maryland averaged better than 176. Like Feller and Rusie, however, the strike zone was elusive much of the time. On a number of occasions Lefty was credited with having walked the first three men and fanned the next three.

Wood In Running

Because his strikeout record was less spectacular than some of the others, Joe Wood's figures are not available in The Little Red Book. But he could throw hard and often did, and is as much in the running as the rest of the field.

Just the same, those who walk around with their ears open hear more Rusie and Johnson supporters throughout the big leagues. The old timers vote for Rusie; the moderns for Johnson. If a slight favoritism is detected on either side, it belongs to Johnson, if for no other reason than that his delivery was probably the smoothest in the history of hurling.



Associated Press
Walter Johnson

The first time the writer ever saw Johnson throwing was in batting practice for the Cleveland club, when Walter was the manager. As the big sidearm champion eased balls up to the plate, without effort and without a hitch of any kind, I could only stand and stare. To one so engrossed in the game, the picture of Johnson was a masterpiece, never to be forgotten. He no longer could throw hard, yet every movement suggested tremendous power and authority. You wonder if he would ever have lost a game had he been backed by the Yankees of 1939 or '41.

Yale Announces 1943 Grid Dates

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale University has announced an 18-game schedule for the 1943 football season emphasizing that the list is subject to partial or total change.

"We arranged these games," said Ogden Miller, Director of Athletics, "and we hope conditions will permit the contests to be played."

The schedule:

Oct. 2—Williams; 9—Columbia at New York; 16—Virginia (pending); 23—Army; 30—Dartmouth.

Nov. 6—Brown; 13—Princeton; 20—Harvard at Cambridge.

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The Home Forum

"Shake thyself from the dust"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OPPOSITE to the literal meaning of dust is the spiritual interpretation which Isaiah gives (52:1, 2) where he says: **"Awake, awake. . . . Shake thyself from the dust."** He was admonishing the people to free themselves from evil ways, and to know and serve God. False impulses such as fear, greed, impatience, intolerance, and lack of trust in God's infinite, ever-present goodness constitute the dust to which Isaiah referred. As a seed produces after its own kind, so evil beliefs when indulged are expressed in erroneous conditions. World conditions of today prove this beyond cavil.

If evil beliefs were real and God-created, humanity would be without comfort or hope of regaining and maintaining the consciousness of purity, health, and life. But hope, comfort, and health are present and available to everyone through the clear explanation of the Bible which Christian Science presents. Christian Science explains how Jesus rendered powerless and void every evil impulse that tempted him, how he recognized and fulfilled man's divine responsibility to express perfection through man's God-given ability to bring first into thought, and then into evidence, only that which is good.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 82, 83), **"It is wise earnestly to consider whether it is the human mind or the divine Mind which is influencing one."** Hence, if one is tempted to resent, to be impatient, disloyal, or intemperate, such impulses can be mastered by the attributes of divine Mind, by love, purity, patience, loyalty, temperance. Divine Mind gives man brotherly love, true health, and constructive activity. Throughout Science and Health, the author shows how everyone can prove God's guidance and power available and omnipotent and error impotent. She says (p. 545), **"Truth has but one reply to all error,—to sin, sickness, and death: 'Dust [nothingness] thou art, and unto dust [nothingness] shalt thou return.'"**

A student of Christian Science who was in need of both mental and physical healing asked a Christian Science practitioner for help. The practitioner listened quietly and then said: "You are very careful to keep your house free from dust. Shouldn't you be as careful to keep your mind as clean as you keep your house?" This aroused the student to guard her thoughts more zealously, to watch that she entertain only true, constructive thoughts. As she continued, she not only found herself free from the particular fear and disease which had enslaved her, but gained the divine assurance that she could face the future with confidence, because she was acquiring the scientific understanding which enabled her to distinguish between false beliefs and divine ideas, to refuse the false and to express the true.

* * *

Let us sedulously avoid making a reality of error. Let us think and act according to the Biblical fact that **"God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"** (Genesis 1:31). Let us "behold" this glorious creation and see everyone as he is in reality, created in the image and likeness of God, expressing the divine Mind in thought, and consequently in daily living. A basic rule for truly beholding oneself and one's relation to others is given by Mrs. Eddy in her book "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 86), where, speaking of "this mortal self," the "poverty-stricken 'stranger that is within thy gates,'" she says: **"Cleanse every stain from this wanderer's soiled garments, wipe the dust from his feet and the tears from his eyes, that you may behold the real man, the fellow-saint of a holy household."**

"Shake thyself from the dust." How clearly and completely Christ Jesus illustrated the results of obedience to this command in his parable of the prodigal son! While indulging self-will, prodigality, and sensualism, his consciousness was so beclouded that he temporarily turned from the infinite love and rich bestowals of God, until he was beholding only shame, poverty, and loneliness; but "when he came to himself" (Luke 15:17), he rejected the folly of material seeking. He found error to be without profit or satisfaction. Then through humility, repentance, and willingness to serve, he again became conscious of man's God-given inheritance of peace and joy and supply.

God loves man. God loves man so divinely that He creates him perfect, plans for him that which is perfect, and gives to him the ability to maintain the consciousness of perfection. How can one experience this rich legacy in the world of today? Through beholding, loving, and serving that which is good, according to divine law as presented in the Bible and practically explained throughout the authorized Christian Science literature, especially the textbook.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The First Snow

Always and always,
though the eyes have often seen
it whiten the brown and green,
it brings new wonder.
It is always a new walk
when men stroll under
the faint white shower:
flakes come
more gently than the dropping flower,
more gently than the hum
of breeze in grass:
more softly than the fine feather
of the rising flock
and of their falling, all together:
wherever men pass
in the white weather,
the hearts, on white wings, go
in the new snow.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

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In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated, "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly
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A Welsh Grandfather

AT THIS TIME, William Rhys, my grandfather, kept a bookseller's shop in King Street, Carmarthen, which had twelve-paned bulging windows. . . . It was a tempting resort. In the windows were displayed not only books, but fishing tackle, and toy coracles, models of the British fishing boats still in use on the River Towy. Inside the shop were shelves upon shelves of books, paint boxes, pocket knives, and tempting bric-à-brac, while at a desk railed off by the door sat the friendliest little bookman, white-haired, clean-shaven, and spectacled grandfather William. It was his cue to receive me as a grown-up customer who had money to spend. But the end of it was this: he lifted a flap of the counter to let me through, and ensconced me under it with a story-book in a secret cave of my own. At first it was only a toy book like "The Butterfly's Ball," "The Grasshopper's Feast," or "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp." But I was a ravenous reader, and soon looked for stronger meat, such as "Dick Turpin's Ride to York," and then "Robinson Crusoe," or "Twm Shon Catti."

In my cave under the counter I devoured many paper-backed books, the pleasure of reading them increased by the sense of their being, as it were, stolen goods. For I soon learned to help myself from the dusty pile of penny almanacks and chap-books on a bottom shelf when my grandfather was busy. . . .

Behind the shop was a small parlour with a big cupboard in which were kept sundry curious dainties that gave the room an appetizing smell; among them I even remember cold roast duck and small gooseberry tarts into which treacle was poured. We were not supposed to eat them, or even know that they were hidden there, but on rare occasions Grandpapa would say: "Are you hungry, boy?" and if I said yes, he would give me a delicious morsel. . . .

It had a fostering fragrance of its own, rather like that of the Welsh house Gerard Hopkins drew from the life:

I remember a house where all were good
To me, God knows deserving no such thing:
Comforting smell breathed at very entering—
Fetched fresh, as I suppose, off some sweet wood.
That cordial air made these kind people a hood
All over, as a bevy of eggs the mothering wing
Will, or mild lights the new morsels of spring.
Why, it seemed of course, seemed of right it should.
Lovely the woods, waters, meadows, combes, vales,
All the air things wear, that make this house, this Wales.

—From "Wales England Wed, An Autobiography," by ERNEST RHYS. (New York: Dutton.)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER WOOD": *A Painting by Maxwell Armfield*

IN THIS small picture, which is painted in tempera on silk, Mr. Maxwell Armfield has chosen as his theme a winter wood. He has selected various objects, such as the spider's web, scarlet toadstools, pine-cones, an Emperor moth, lichen, and withered leaves; and he has assembled these details after the manner of a still-life group, in order to suggest, through certain of its characteristics, the beauty of a wood in winter.

„Schüttle den Staub ab!"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GEGEN DIE buchstäbliche Bedeutung von Staub steht die geistige Auslegung, die Jesaja gibt (K. 52, 1. 2), wenn er sagt: „Mache dich auf, mache dich auf! . . . Schüttle den Staub ab!" Er ermahnte das Volk, die bösen Wege zu verlassen und Gott zu erkennen und Ihm zu dienen. Falsche Antriebe wie Furcht, Habgier, Ungeduld, Unduldsamkeit und Mangel an Vertrauen auf Gottes unendliche, immergegenwärtige Güte sind der Staub, von dem Jesaja spricht. Wie ein Same Frucht nach seiner Art hervorbringt, so kommen böse Annahmen, denen man frönt, in irrigen Zuständen zum Ausdruck. Die heutigen Weltzustände beweisen dies ohne Frage.

Wenn böse Annahmen wirklich und gottgeschaffen wären, würde die Menschheit ohne Ermutigung oder Hoffnung sein, das Bewußtsein der Reinheit, der Gesundheit und des Lebens zurückzugewinnen und zu behalten. Aber Hoffnung, Ermutigung und Gesundheit sind gegenwärtig und stehen durch die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gegebene klare Auslegung der Bibel jedermann zur Verfügung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, wie Jesus jeden bösen Antrieb, der ihn versuchte, machtlos und unwirksam machte; wie er des Menschen göttliche Verantwortung, durch die gottgegebene Fähigkeit des Menschen, nur das, was gut ist, zuerst ins Denken und dann zum Vorschein zu bringen, Vollkommenheit auszudrücken, erkannte und erfüllte.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 82, 83): „Es ist weise, ernstlich zu erwägen, ob einen das menschliche Gemüt oder das göttliche Gemüt beeinflußt". Wenn man Versucht wird, zu grollen, ungeduldig, untreu oder unmäßig zu sein, können daher solche Antriebe durch die Eigenschaften des göttlichen Gemüts, durch Liebe, Reinheit, Geduld, Treue und Mäßigkeit gemeistert werden. Das göttliche Gemüt gibt dem Menschen Nächstenliebe, wahre Gesundheit und aufbauende Tätigkeit. Durch das ganze Lehrbuch Wissenschaft und Gesundheit hindurch zeigt die Verfasserin, wie jedermann beweisen kann, daß Gottes Führung und Macht verfügbar und allmächtig und der Irrtum machtlos ist. Sie schreibt (S. 545): „Die Wahrheit hat nur e i n e Erwiderung für allen Irrtum—für Sünde, Krankheit und Tod: ‚Du bist Erde [nichts] und sollst zu Erde [nichts] werden' ".

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin, die sowohl seelischer als auch leiblicher Heilung bedurfte, bat eine christlich-wissenschaftliche Ausüberin um Hilfe. Die Ausüberin hörte ihr ruhig zu und sagte dann: „Sie achten sehr sorgfältig darauf, daß kein Staub in Ihrem Hause ist. Sollten Sie nicht ebenso sorgfältig darauf achten, Ihr Gemüt so rein zu erhalten wie Ihr Haus?" Dies veranlaßte die Wissenschafterin, sorgfältiger über ihr Denken zu wachen, damit sie nur wahre, aufbauende Gedanken beherberge. Als sie damit fortfuhr, fand sie nicht nur, daß sie von der betreffenden Furcht und der Krankheit, die sie geknechtet hatten, frei war, sondern gewann auch die göttliche Gewißheit, daß sie vertrauensvoll in die Zukunft blicken konnte, weil sie das wissenschaftliche Verständnis erwarb, das sie befähigte, zwischen falschen Annahmen und göttlichen Ideen zu unterscheiden, das Falsche zu verwerfen und das Wahre auszudrücken.

Laßt uns unverdrossen vermeiden, eine Wirklichkeit aus dem Irrtum zu machen! Laßt uns entsprechend der biblischen Tatsache: „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut" (1. Mose 1, 31) denken und handeln! Laßt uns diese herrliche Schöpfung sehen, laßt uns jeden sehen, wie er in Wirklichkeit ist: zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemacht, das göttliche Gemüt im Denken und daher im täglichen Leben ausdrückend! Eine Grundregel dafür, wie man sich und seine Beziehung zu anderen wahrhaft sieht, gibt Mrs. Eddy in ihrem Buche „Rückblick und Einblick", wo sie mit Bezug auf „dieses sterbliche Selbst", den „armseligen Fremdling, der in deinen Toren ist", schreibt (S. 86): „Entferne jeden Flecken aus dem beschmutzten Gewande dieses Wanderers, wische ihm den Staub von den Füßen und die Tränen aus den Augen, auf daß du den wirklichen Menschen, den Mitheiligen eines heiligen Haushalts, sehen mögest".

„Schüttle den Staub ab!" Wie klar und vollständig Christus Jesus die Ergebnisse des Gehorsams gegen dieses Gebot in seinem Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn veranschaulichte! Solange dieser dem Eigensinn, der Verschwendung und der Sinnlichkeit frönte, war sein Bewußtsein so verdunkelt, daß er sich vorübergehend von der unendlichen Liebe und den reichen Verleihungen Gottes abwandte, bis er nur Schande, Armut und Verlassenheit sah; aber „da er in sich schlug" (Luk. 15, 17), verwarf er die Torheit materiellen Trachtens. Er fand, daß der Irrtum nichts nützt und nicht befriedigt. Dann wurde er sich durch Demut, Reue und Dienstbereitschaft wieder des dem Menschen von Gott verliehenen Erbes des Friedens und der Freude und der Versorgung bewußt.

Gott liebt den Menschen. Gott liebt den Menschen so göttlich, daß Er ihn vollkommen erschafft, für ihn plant, was vollkommen ist, und ihm die Fähigkeit gibt, sich das Bewußtsein der Vollkommenheit zu bewahren. Wie kann man dieses reiche Vermächtnis in der heutigen Welt erleben? Dadurch, daß man das, was gut ist, sieht, es liebt und ihm dient, in Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Gesetz, wie es in der Bibel dargeboten und in der ganzen genehmigten christlich-wissenschaftlichen Literatur, besonders im Lehrbuch, praktisch erklärt ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Thinking in Circles

"THERE'S NOT A STRAIGHT LINE in nature," I once heard Hopkinson Smith say, "not an absolutely straight line anywhere. Nature abhors the straight. Weather sets at once to work to redress the harsh affronts man puts upon the landscape, gnaws and crumbles and presses, introduces curves."

A rather startling statement! At least to me, who had never thought particularly about curved versus straight lines; though like most people, I suppose, I'd felt their effect.

* * *

That was twenty-odd years ago. Off and on ever since, I've been studying the straights and curves in architecture and in nature. Hopkinson Smith did the best thing any speaker can do for his audience when he tossed down a challenge, a challenge that rang and woke reflection. As engineer and artist, builder of lighthouses and books, designer of girders and depicter of bridges (how he loved to paint the old arched waterways of Venice!), certainly he'd tested the value of curves, their weight-bearing power and beauty. What would he say, I wonder, about all our bleak and graceless straight-line buildings of today? Not that today ever cares what yesterday may say about it! No voice out of the past is important to the future—so the future thinks. But isn't it? Let's see. After all, this "twentieth century of progress" is such a small fragment of time that we, who progress with it, cannot presume to all wisdom or any final answer. No period, no generation can.

* * *

In order to see more clearly, let's step for a second into the discarded past, to get a longer view, a perspective. Incidentally, even "view" and "perspective" are survivals from the discard, from that great era of circular building when Rome dotted Gaul with round towers, round arches, round theaters, and dotted speech with solid words like "per specio," "look through."

It is only lately, if you take a long look through time, that humans in mass have severed themselves, their building, their living, from nature. For thousands of years, humanity lived with the round, among curves and rhythms. Man's own structure, even his body, is a series of columns and curves. When he rested, he sought the curve of a tree. When he slept, he preferred a cave without corners, where he could curl in comfort. He made his bowls round, his drum round, and his three-legged stool was a round slab of wood. There exist tribes still, like the Kaffirs of South Africa, who function exclusively in terms of the round. Their huts are hive-shaped, their corrals circular. When white men come and try to talk angles, the Kaffirs simply shake their heads, uncomprehending. Is not everything big and beautiful that they see, circular or coned? The sun, the moon, the mountain-peak, the horizon, the palm with its soaring trunk and parasol of shade, even the brook pebbles that lie below the water when they bend to drink?

"Ah, primitive man, of course!" we condescend to exclaim. "Angles are the expression of a sophisticated mind, the outcome of knowledge, training, economy, courses in mechanics."

* * *

Then, suddenly, we remember the Chinese. For centuries, those curiously-curved roofs, uptilting triumphal arches, pagodas. Why? Because of a persistent, ignorant tradition that good spirits move on curves and evil spirits travel along straight lines, loving angles. Naturally, men want to make it easy for the gods and difficult for the devils! So, for seasons past counting, superstition has determined the architectural style of a highly civilized people—the same people who shaped Sung vases, created matchless cloisonné and lacquer. Fantastic, such a reason seems to us Westerners! Still, in fanciful guise, the Chinese were really exploiting a sound truth. Eons before Greece made Psyche popular, those quiet yellow men recognized the joy of curves, the imagination's response to a circle or its segments. Up-curves carry the eye skyward. In curves there is something courageous and free, especially when they swing off earth. The Chinaman saw this and said to himself: "On this line, like a bird's wing, only good can come."

Well, what of it? What have outmoded Oriental roof styles to do with American architecture, based on utterly different conceptions and necessities?

Nothing at all, unless one happens to agree that the revival of Viennese waltzes is more than an accident. The waltz is coming in again; we are getting tired of the angular in music. A significant straw on the wind, this swing away from jazz, from jerky, straight-line sound; for sound suggests form as definitely as does concrete. If a cathedral can be "frozen music," certainly music can be molten form, a waltz can be a circle. "The Blue Danube" seems a series of interlocking circles, rather like an Assyrian guilloche or some Gothic archivolt.

* * *

Think it over! A lot of "modernism" may be sheer rhumba, due for speedy discard. While thinking it over, pull your pad near—oh, no, not for idle scrawling. Draw a simple circle, a simple square. Study them. Which is the more rhythmic, free-flowing, satisfying shape? Divide them into segments. Which segments are the more interesting per se, the more pregnant of possible pattern? Were Strauss and the Chinese wrong or right in choosing the curve as key-motive? Yes, the circle is a challenge from yesterday's music, from yesterday's architecture!

AMER PINDAR

On the Beach

An impudent wave, with a flounce and a flout,
Shakes its skirt on the shore, and as quickly runs out;
The wet sand lies purple and smooth as a shell,
Wind rattles the sedge like the tongue of a bell.

The far sea is navy, the high sky is gold,
And earth, a cut diamond, hangs shining and cold
On the crown of the morning, where under the sun
The turn of a season has subtly begun.

The dew in the heavens is frost on the grass,
The sunshine is crystal, but brittle as glass;
Across the wide ocean, as empty as light,
A whisper from winter blows bitter, blows bright.

BARBARA OVERTON

When the Salmon Go Up the Columbia River

ENTERING THE RIVER and for a little way inside the mouth, Spring and the fish traveling with her had advanced less than a mile a day, since they swam through long hours against each flood tide. But with each day's advance the next day's speed became greater and by the time they reached Puget Island it had risen to four or five miles a day. They followed the channel to southward of the Island, where the steep dark-green hills of the Oregon side run down to the smoke and naked timber stacks of the saw-mills and the little ferry plies across in hourly trips to Westport. . . .

The ferry ground her iron-shod nose against the piles that led her to the slip and the tourist turned toward his car. Up the channel, Spring and Chinook and the school of salmon swam on behind Sachem's slow and cautious lead. He searched the strongest current of the deepest channels, working his strong body through the water in easy movement that slid from shoulder to back on through the less massive part of his body to his great tail, then rippled again down the same length of muscle and bone and scales. . . .

The school held on its journey through the broad lower reaches of the river, past the farms that used the narrow flatlands on the banks, past sloughs where booms of logs rested for mile after mile in the teredo-free water, past the low islands which grew cottonwoods and alders and spruces and yet more farms, past a hundred gill-nets along channels that tight groups of fishermen had cleared of snags and debris. Automobile traffic raced along roads on either side of the river and saw nothing of the salmon except the gray netboats distant in the lapping gray water. Freighters passed on their way to and from Portland and Vancouver, tugs and barges and log booms passed, but few even of these saw salmon. Spring and Chinook and Sachem and the other fish with them held on their way well down in deep channels by day; at night they lay a great deal in shallow water, often very close to the shore; and sometimes briefly in the early dawn their passing was marked on the face of a smooth river by the gently pushing arrowhead ripples that had shown the passing of their ancestors; occasionally one of them jumped, always upstream, over in an arc to enter the water head first again; sometimes, especially toward dusk, they broke water in slow rolling that showed first nose, then wide, wet, gleaming back and dorsal fin, and last the broad strong tail.—From "Return to the River," by RODERICK L. HAIG-BROWN, copyright 1941 by RODERICK L. HAIG-BROWN, by permission of William Morrow and Company, Inc.

Ballads of the Ozarks

BALLAD HUNTING is a favorite hobby of mine. Wherever I go along the shady, flower-spiced trails of the back hills, or in the sunny valleys that rim the tortuous streams, I find adventure in capturing folksongs. It may be around the fireplace in the dead of winter, or in a stony field where a singing lad guides a lanky mule to a bull-tongue plow, that the simple music of a people finds its spontaneity most readily. Or perhaps it is in the voice of a tie-hacker in the forest or the chorus of floaters on a tie-raft going to market. Folk music is inspired by emotion and does not have the technique of formal music. It is the product of centuries of isolation and is earmarked with certain stock phrases that distinguish it from modern imitations. It has a naturalness that gives it subtle charm.

Someone has said that the tests of a folksong are its simplicity of theme, its sincerity, its childishness, its crude sentiment, its distinguishing melody and, most of all, the traditional trappings it has carried with it through the years. Unlike formal music, it is seldom touched with literary tradition but it does carry a tone of antiquity in its lines. The real folksongs of the Ozarks have a distinctive Anglo-Saxon tone that harks back to Elizabethan England—to the days of William Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.—From "Ozark Country," by OTTO ERNEST RAYBURN. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Rationing Puts Rifts in Song of the Vitamins ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Prepare now to feed your family plenty of bread, oatmeal and fried mush, to endure rationing of butter and meat, and to forgo fancy fruits and vegetables until well after the duration of the war.

That is the message for the housewife behind President Roosevelt's recent appointment of two food administrators.

Both Herbert H. Lehman, new Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, and Claude R. Wickard, new domestic food boss, will have big jobs on their hands educating the American housewife. Mr. Wickard will have to lure her away from many of the vitamin theories foisted on her in recent years and reinstill a fondness for potatoes, bread, and cereal—the kind of food that "sticks to their ribs."

Mr. Lehman will have to inspire her to want to make these changes in her family's eating habits by showing her what our ability to feed other nations can mean to the peace of the world. Hitler is enslaving masses by starving them; our aim will be to free them by feeding them.

Last Sunday as we sat down to dinner with a family of seven, the mother of the family admonished: "Now you children eat every bit of this lettuce. I had to pay 25 cents for it; imagine 25 cents for a head of lettuce!"

For years she has been making her children eat lettuce because of its food content—not its food value. Now she is going to have to stop—not just because lettuce costs 25 cents a head, but because on many grocery shelves there won't be any more.

Farm Output and Manpower

Under his new powers as food boss, Mr. Wickard will have authority through the use of Government subsidies and bonuses to stimulate and regulate farm production in the United States in the manner that will make the manpower and materials go the furthest, not only in feeding the United States but also the United Nations and the populations that are to be rescued from Nazi and Japanese domination.

The food requirements committee, of which Mr. Wickard is chairman, is laying out a program of concentration of farm production—similar to that the WPB is working in the realm of manufacturing. Its goal will be to increase production of foods that will go furthest in feeding that part of the world on the Allied side in the struggle for freedom.

The program laid out for California and the Southern States, already growing winter vegetables for 1943, shows what is ahead. No more cantaloupes, cucumbers, cauliflower, eggplant, watermelons, celery, head lettuce or asparagus—but adequate carrots, lima beans, snap beans, onions, green peas, cabbage, fresh tomatoes, beets and spinach.

Mr. Wickard, even under his new powers, can't say that a farmer shall not grow these crops, but when manpower, fertilizer, transportation, farm implements and insecticides become short, he can say that they shall not be used for these crops. Also he can offer bounties for the production of essential vegetables under the AAA system and penalties for production of nonessentials.

As for Mr. Lehman, his job will begin where military conquest leaves off. He and Mr. Wickard will work in close co-operation, Mr. Lehman working with foreign governments to determine their needs and Mr. Wickard working with farmers to supply them and our own.

Testing Time Ahead

How strong are the selections of Mr. Wickard for the domestic food job and Mr. Lehman for the international job remains to be seen. Mr. Wickard has been accused by agriculture committees of Congress of letting the farmer be walked over by other interests and has himself described farming as having become "the runt pig of the litter." Now he has at least a portion of the powers that have been lacking to make the pig healthy, and Paul V. McNutt in his new manpower allocation can help too.

Many people ask why President Roosevelt did not appoint Herbert Hoover to the foreign relief job to take up where he left off in the last war. They forgot that Mr. Hoover has never agreed with the State Department's stand that the United States will not feed nations under the yoke of the enemy, thus relieving their conquerors of this responsibility and indirectly feeding the tyrant armies.

Mr. Hoover indicated that he is still at odds with the State Department and the British Foreign Office on this policy when after his conference with Mr. Lehman he announced that he had urged him immediately to start feeding the occupied democracies—Belgium, Holland, Norway, and Poland.

The Wickard and Lehman appointments mean that the world with the United States at its helm will be taking considerable thought for what it eats in the months ahead, but food will be looked upon more and more as a means of sustenance and a weapon of mercy than as a laboratory specimen for vitamin hunters.

America's Way—Initiative, Enterprise, Co-operation

Along Freedom's Trails
Last of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Chicago

On a farm in an American midwestern state, a County Agent made an experiment to see whether conditions were favorable for growing alfalfa. The farm owner himself, who was a thrifty, strong-willed Scotsman, had refused to let any of the land in his fields be used for the venture, but had allowed his son to use for that purpose a small portion of a field that had been turned over to him. "Children have got to learn that some things won't grow on these prairies," the father had said magnanimously, though somewhat disdainfully and still more emphatically, as the youth plowed the plot and invited the Farm Agent to sow the alfalfa seed.

Alfalfa, though a very prolific and succulent fodder, is quite delicate, and, like young turkeys, does not thrive everywhere. It may easily be burned out, or dried out, or drowned out, or frozen out. But on the Scots boy's experimental patch it throve lustily, exceeding all the expectations of the experimenters. It covered the plot with a fast-growing meadow, and underwent more than the usual bounteous harvestings. Also, it survived the winter, and during the next spring was more hardy than ever. So, on a holiday, the County Agent, with the father's and son's permission, invited farmers from far and near, as well as distinguished agricultural officials from the State capital, to come to the alfalfa patch—the first in the area—to see what a useful new crop had been grown there.

Knee Deep but Unbending

The day was fine; the crowd was large; the farmers were deeply impressed; the distinguished and expert officials were very appreciative; and the lad on whose field the experiment was made glowed with satisfaction. He was quite a star. The celebration had turned out even better than planned, and, as a climax, it was expected the rather unbending Scotsman would face the people, pat his boy on the back, and say, "Well, neighbors, I was wrong for once. Alfalfa certainly does grow here." Sure enough, he did step forth, when invited to say a word, and standing knee deep in his son's alfalfa, there on his own farm, he declared very solemnly, "Well, all I've got to say is that you can't grow alfalfa here on these prairies!" And that was that.

Such is the vigor of some individual opinions. And more than one American has held them. For example, Mr. John Henry. He was one of the earliest settlers of Illinois, having migrated there from Kentucky as a cabinetmaker. He won much distinction among his neighbors, became a pillar of his community, and was elected to Congress. During his time, the war against Mexico was launched, and a bill was introduced in Congress for an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Henry voted against it, and, as he says, "a storm of abuse was heaped upon him."

He didn't like the storm of abuse, so took pains to explain his point of view. He was against the bill, he says in his memoirs, "because he honestly believed that the $3,000,000 bill would place in the hands of the Executive a power far too extensive and dangerous." This sturdy, early Illinoisian feared that with $3,000,000 the President might make himself a dictator over the people. John Henry even declared that for centuries the British Parliament hadn't dared vote any such vast sum as $3,000,000 to the Executive. I am wondering what that champion of the people's liberties would think if he could see what sums the United States Congress is voting in 1942!

Essence of Freedom

In defending his uncompromising attitude, he declared that many other Congressmen agreed with him. That was undoubtedly true. Most Americans have always cherished a strong aversion to state domination, and especially in the Midwest. It is very probable that this attachment to individual initiative and individual authority, in opposition to state control, is the most characteristic element in the American tradition. That comes nearer being an assential of Americanism than any other single conviction. It is foolish for a farmer to deny the existence of alfalfa when he is standing in it, but it is of the essence of freedom for him to do that, if he wants to. Personal opinion, personal initiative, personal responsibility and personal property, in the framework of social co-operation—that is America's principal gift to the world.

To see how utterly essential that is, one need not read books or hear lectures, so much as visit some typical county among the 3,070 that make up the United States of America. A vivid knowledge of a single county serves as an economic and political revelation. I recommend one a hundred miles or so northwest of Chicago, in an area that is both farming and industrial. Its 80,000 inhabitants are derived from many nationality origins and represent a good average of our nation.

In its two medium-sized cities are four large, well-conducted industrial plants; one manufacturing machines, a second, vehicles, a third, textiles, and the fourth, a standard, world-famous office accessory. All around these factory towns are farms. The standard of living is very high. Slums are absent, though there are many rather modest houses. Class distinctions are not glaring, though there are a number of very rich people. Educational facilities are of the best. Churches abound.

This country is not a Utopia; but conditions there afford men and women as good an opportunity for prosperity, freedom, security and advancement as I have found any place on earth.

A characteristic aspect of this district is that every establishment, meaning every farm, every store, every factory, has a very definite history, an individual life story. Of course, that's true every place, but we often overlook it. We talk of mass-men, or of a country landscape, or of Holstein cows. As a matter of fact, mass-men are made up of families; country landscapes of farms; Holstein cows of individual animals that have names and belong to individual farmers.

Now, if you should drive around among these farms, attentively studying the life history of each one, since the time when sod was first broken on it some 100 years ago, you would be rewarded with a marvelous object lesson on the relations between private enterprise and social co-operation. Practically every farm here has passed through the hands of at least three generations, and because of the fast pace of American life, some have had many owners. Not only have changed hands because of foreclosed mortgages, a number have been sold at auction. Each one embodies a drama, with laughter and tears. Each is a novel with many chapters.

And the astoundingly vital thing in each story is that the state of each farm at any given time has depended almost exclusively upon the people working it. During these hundred years, the soil and rain and winds have been quite constant. New machinery has come in to lighten the work, but that has not been the most decisive factor in success or failure of any farm. Further, you would find farmers from Germany, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Scotland, England, Switzerland, and France. That also makes no vital difference. The farm doesn't care anything about nationalities. The one decisive factor in each story is whether the man on the farm was industrious, honest, efficient in management.

As you drove slowly along the roads in this county, looking at farm after farm, you would find chronicles like the following:

"This graceful old house is a little shabby; the barn needs repair; the fields aren't yielding very well. Fifteen years ago, however, this was a model place. The old folks weren't able to tend it any more and moved to town; the younger generation hasn't got its heart in the work. So things are running down."

"Do you see this small place with the extraordinarily productive cornfields, the model herd and the pretty white house? A retired teacher and his wife took that place eight years ago and have brought it up to its present flourishing condition."

"Oh, this farm here on the corner! That's known throughout the State. It's the pride of the county. Everybody calls the owner, 'Old Man Barnes.' His farm flourishes because he's that kind of a farmer; he does the right things at the right time. The neighbors all take lessons from him."

"That place beyond the gully? It is not bad and not good. It used to be better. But widow Jones runs it now, and simply can't keep it up as well as her husband used to."

"Do you see this man hauling milk to town on a truck? Well, he has had three farms, one after the other. Lost them all. Couldn't manage. Now he is working for a young fellow, who was a tenant six years ago, but now has a fine place."

"Oh, yes, let me point out that splendid farm there across the second road. A tenant lives there. 'Lefty Jones,' they call him; maybe he's left-handed. He's an excellent farmer, and quite prosperous. But remains a tenant. Been one for 26 years. I guess he hates to sign a mortgage. Prefers to let his landlord take the risks. He has a very good landlord and both seem satisfied with arrangements."

That is a very meager sample of the farms and farmers in this county. The more one studies them, the more clearly he sees that the state of every place depends on the individual who works it, and the state of almost every individual farmer there depends on the way he works, personally.

In this county, also, the visitor comes across a second very striking thing. It is that the whole network of banks and stores helps the people. As you wander along these roads you find that some credit institution has been a factor in the buying of almost every farm, every herd, every tractor; has helped put up homes and silos, even churches and playgrounds. Almost every enterprise there is the outcome of a partnership, between the people who are striving to get ahead and others, with funds at their disposal, who help them get ahead. If one wants better seeds, better tools, better buildings, he will usually find a partner ready to help him finance the undertaking.

Of course, such credit isn't a gift. It entails risks. And sometimes foreclosures follow. There is no conceivable way to avoid this. Any society that gives credit without the risk of foreclosures will fail, just as surely as a man fails who tries to lift himself out of a ditch by tugging at his own bootstraps.

Likewise the manufacturing plants there play a vital role in elevating the level of prosperity. One of them last month paid wages at the rate of $2,800 per worker per year. The wage scale of two others of the main plants is almost as high. The textile mill doesn't pay quite as much. The workers are all organized and some tension exists in the factories. But on the whole the system is working. The factory owners are making profits; the workers are earning more than workers ever earned before in any other land. There is an effective double balance—between capital and labor, between independent farm ownership and working for a boss.

Unfortunately, it must be pointed out that in this county, as elsewhere in the U. S., there is much drinking. The people of the county regularly squander more on drinking than the total sum paid out in wages by the chief industrial concern, which is a very large establishment. A major cause of all current failures in the county is drinking and the attitude accompanying drinking. Again individual conduct is responsible.

The state and private social organizations in this country render an enormous service to the people. There is an exceedingly intensive and extensive activity for youth and their parents, for farmers and city dwellers, for providing entertainment, enlightenment and expert professional or domestic information. The state, from morning till night, from season to season, through the radio, by mail, and in personal visitations helps all the people all the time as they may need.

The above is a faint and desultory picture of extraordinary freedom and remarkable prosperity in the framework of exceedingly effective social assistance, all on the basis of individual initiative, and springing completely from individual initiative.

As any objective person looks back upon the arduous road along which men and women have advanced, from the Egyptian pyramids until today, and also upon the road along which Americans have ascended since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock until 1942, he finds, as in the county which I am describing, almost unbelievable progress. Neither Moses' contemporaries, nor Julius Caesar's contemporaries, nor Charlemagne's contemporaries, nor Luther's contemporaries, nor George Washington's contemporaries, dared believe that all the people, including workers and farmers, could ever live as those which I have described, most beneath their own bounteous "vines and fig trees," attending their own free schools, bowing their heads to no master, and fearing no potentate. This has resulted from the action of free men, relying on their own strength, and increasing that strength by co-operating with one another.

That is what the people of the world came here to establish, and what America must preserve for the people of the world.

This way of life is the new order, and so long as strong, co-operative men and women with character and high ideals maintain it, it will become newer and newer with every generation.

F. S. A. by Delano

An American Family Gives Thanks

For the many blessings of liberty and opportunity such as Mr. Markham has enumerated in his travels Along Freedom's Trails

The Country Speaks: California

Pony Express Museum, Hobby Headquarters ..... ***By James E. Munford***

"Wild West Relics—1849" reads the weather-beaten sign hanging high over the ornate entrance to this town's Pony Express Museum, hobby headquarters of William Parker Lyon, businessman, collector (over 1,000,000 items in this museum), and philosopher.

In 40 years of intensive collecting there has been amassed this colossal pile of early California historical material ranging from "hoop skirts to fire engines." His method of locating rare pieces is simple and ingenious: "Contact the fire department of a likely town and obtain their list of all attics and cellars holding combustible material. This is a fine place to find museum pieces."

The museum is situated on an arterial highway "14½ miles from Los Angeles, 488 feet above sea-level." So says the sign on the old Wells-Fargo express station flanking one wing of the main museum building, and adjacent to 150 feet of the original Southern Pacific narrow-gauge railroad which once ran from Mina, Nev., to Keeler, Calif.

On these tracks sit the little engine and two gaily painted cars when they are not out on motion-picture location, starring in a melodrama of the Old West. On Sunday afternoons the brass bell above the boiler ding-dongs incessantly, for every sightseer, be he young or old, is allowed to climb into the cozy little cab and yank on the bell rope to his heart's content, ringing out a warning to fancied herds of buffalo and Indian ponies swarming the track ahead on the prairie.

Crossing the rickety board walk and entering the high-roofed wooden structure which mimics the hostelries of pioneer towns, the newcomer is staggered by the jumble of historical bric-à-brac which unfolds before his eyes as he views the choked wall spaces, and picks his way slowly through mute exhibits of days when "men were men."

The first to greet him is the tottering honky-tonk piano by the door: "60 years old but the music is still delicious." A nickel ("drop in slowly, please") starts the "innards" of the thing moving convulsively, and after a rusty jerk or two it begins to "give," to put it in the vernacular. The patron shudders and moves on, the attendant explaining that the instrument hasn't been tuned for 20 years.

Next in line is the one-ton Victory bell which is said to have been shipped around the "Horn" in "sixteen." The card reads; "In San Francisco in the Civil War . . . it rang out Victory then . . . will soon ring again."

The huge gun collection is nearby, among which is alleged to be the longest and the shortest shotguns in the world. There are endless racks of "six guns" with significant "notches," pearl handles, and silver mountings. One shapeless little fort cannon has the following chalked on its rusty barrel: "Happy birthday, Adolph."

One small room is the scene of a picturesque powwow of wooden Indians. Any movie fan knows these fellows by sight because they earn their "keep" as Hollywood extras.

A little further on is an interesting assortment of leather harness, bridles, and saddles. Among these is what is said to have been Buffalo Bill's favorite stock saddle. Accepting a challenge from the placard, the visitor falls to, and after a brief search finds faintly carved thereon these magic words: "Wm. F. Cody." What a mighty hide is this, to have borne such a man . . . and upon what mighty steeds!

From within one dusty case dully gleams a show of purple desert glass: common bottles rescued from exposure to a half century of desert sun, and now a spot of mellow cobalt in this musty palace. Across the room swings a pair of massive scales from the express office of Virginia City, Nev., 1868. There is dust in those cold pans, but not the glittering powder that once was brushed in, weighed, brushed out again and sacked amid the noise of a frontier scene and under the watchful eye of a gnarled and grizzly miner.

Business has fallen off in the "Pony Express Barber Shop," but there stand the velour-covered chairs and your own china shaving mug awaiting your pleasure, Mister Customer, and today's special is seen by the placard to be "Boncilla Mud—With Machine—$1.50."

Next to the Chinese Joss House exhibit where lie the historical weapons of the tong wars, stands a sagging music box which, they say, will yet strike up some "Very Sentimental Music . . . Only 5c." The square piano near it comes straight from "Diamond Lil's Saloon, Calico, California."

The general store behind the doors at the end of the room is complete with high and pointed shoes hanging clustered from the ceiling, an array of sluice mining equipment, and cans of spice. Over the door is carved by the proprietor this pithy utterance: "Owing to the high freight rates we have brought nothing over on the Mayflower."

The visitor may become so enthralled that hours pass unnoticed, but any ideas he gets about spending the night are deterred by the hotel beds on display, which appear to offer the slumberer the billowed ease of an iron gate.

If further inducement is needed in persuading the wanderer to seek lodgment elsewhere, this hostile warning, boldly placed, presents itself: "Cowboys take off spurs before retiring—they tear the sheets!"

To Change the Subject:

A Small Iona Cross in Silver ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

The woman in black, who sat on the opposite side of the table in the restaurant, opened her coat and inside it something gleamed. My eye fastened upon it until I could see its form and identity. Then my heart gave a little leap. For that woman was wearing a small Iona Cross in silver.

At home, put safely away in a jewel-box, I have my own Iona Cross. So I understood and, out of my love for that little chased cross hanging on a slender ribbon, there returned a cherished memory of its home.

"I am so happy to find you wearing an Iona Cross," I couldn't help telling a stranger. "I have one, too, at home. I bought it on the island, of that famous jeweler whose name I forget. Did you? Were you there, too, and have you seen the original? How lovely!"

We agreed, then, that it is the most beautiful, most graceful and most finely-proportioned of all the Celtic crosses we had seen. Nicer than such Irish ones as that at Monasterboice, for instance. Because narrower, slenderer, daintier; with all its intricate and symbolic decoration.

Suddenly I was remembering the day when I went to Iona. We had been staying at Oban on the mainland of West Scotland and were on our way to Skye. It was brilliant summer weather, each morning seeing a vivid orange sun lifted above the opalescent mists. And on one of those mornings, early, we left the holiday hotel, baggage-laden, and went on board the little ship. All day long, we zigzagged back and forth between the mainland and one or another of the islands; in and out of narrow arms of the sea with high and jagged mountains to hedge them in, across narrow pale blue straits to rocky islands—some storied, some not. One of these was Iona—gray and rocky and barren, but at the same time precious because of its contribution to the civilization of early Christian times. To Iona came St. Columba, there to plant the Christian religion, there to build the cathedral which stood, all those centuries ago, on the site of the present building. There to plant the Cross which, in replica, has carried so much joy to beauty-loving people everywhere.

It was a long time ago. I remember only vaguely the gray stone of the cathedral, matching almost perfectly the gray of the rocks and of the sea under cloud; matching, too, the brown-gray fields, swept with such vigor by the clean salt winds. We took deep breaths, we held our hats firmly, we scurried around corners to break the blasts only a little. Down below tossed our little ship on a blue, misty, foamy, sea. It looked impatient, but we kept it waiting. For we had to see to the full that Cross of Iona. We had to purchase and bring away with us its tiny image in silver.

"I do wonder whether that silversmith is there still," said the woman across the table. "I hope so. I don't think any harm has come to those little islands, do you? What could there be of value to the Nazis?"

"I'm sure they are safe," I answered, more out of hope than actual knowledge. "I can't think of any trouble reaching so far as the Hebrides. When I went to Skye, I felt I had never been so far from the busy, noisy world. I felt I had gone to the edge of the habitable world—a world which knew only great sweeping mists and clouds, the tossing and breaking of giant waves against the rocks by Dunvegan Castle, clouds shredded by those torn and ragged peaks of the Coolins, the melancholy skirl of the pipes across the moors, the deep guttural roll of Gaelic when we went to a Sunday morning service in the primitive church at Portree. No I am sure it is all just the same: untouched and safe, I'm so glad I saw your Cross of Iona. I believe I'll go right home and find my own. A lovely thing, and somehow comforting, in these strange times."

New Trans-Andean Railroad To Relieve Shipping Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A 550-mile railway being driven through from the Chilean port of Antofagasta to Salta in Argentina is attracting interest here as a means of relieving the acute shipping shortage. Chilean nitrate now carried 4,000 miles around Cape Horn can reach Argentina in 24 hours by rail when the line is completed.

Antofagasta, hemmed in between the Pacific Ocean and surrounding deserts, looks to the railway to speed food supplies across the Andes.

This railway, which was first proposed in 1898, is now receiving the active attention of both Argentina and Chile. The Chamber of Commerce of Antofagasta, the second port of Chile, which has been feeling the shortage of shipping, on which its existence depends, has petitioned its government to push the work on the Chilean section of this line.

Citizens of the Province of Salta, Argentina are equally anxious to establish communications with the Pacific coast and open the Antofagasta market to their cattle and farm produce.

Antofagasta with a population of 53,000 ranks first among Chilean ports in value of exports and third in imports. It is also an important transit point for Bolivia as one third of that nation's imports and nearly two thirds of its exports pass through Antofagasta.

The distance from Antofagasta to La Paz by railroad is 729 miles and the distance to Santiago, Chile, is 1,023 miles.

In normal times nearly two-thirds of all Chile's exports and one-fourth of its imports pass through the port of Antofagasta.

All food, except fish, must be imported by Antofagasta. Even the drinking water is piped from San Pedro, nearly 200 miles away.

In the 190 miles between Salta and Positos the line has 30 bridges, 15 trestles or viaducts, and 20 tunnels.

One of these, the Polvorilla Viaduct, is built on a curve, 800 feet long and 230 feet above the valley.

By a Staff Artist

Route of New Andean Railroad

Will cut time to Argentina from trip round the Horn to 24 hours rail trip.

At Olacapator, 36 miles from San Antonio, important mineral deposits have been discovered and borax is now being mined.

The Argentine Government has set aside 35,000,000 pesos, about $8,225,000, for the completion of this railroad.

An auto transport company is being organized in Argentina to carry passengers and freight temporarily over the mountain highway for the 212 miles between the railhead in Argentina and Chile.

Plans are also afoot for the establishment of an air line at Salta to carry passengers and merchandise to and from Antofagasta. The present successful experiments in shipping fresh beef by airplane from the lowlands of Bolivia to La Paz in the highlands has caused considerable speculation as to whether fresh beef could not profitably be flown across the Andes from Argentina to Antofagasta instead of slowly driving the live animals through deserts and over mountains as at present. Moreover, in the winter the pass is closed for weeks by snow.

A new tourist hotel costing 1,600,000 Argentine pesos is nearing completion in Salta.

Antofagasta has a new and important food industry in the Sociedad Chilena Industrial de Pescado, with 12,000,000 Chilean pesos invested in a fish canning and processing plant which employs 180 people. Tuna, sardine, anchovy and other fish is canned besides producing fish oil and other by-products.

New Haven Manufacturing Plants Have Made Wholesale Conversion to War Work

Volunteers Needed to Man Aircraft Observation Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An urgent appeal for more volunteers to man newly erected aircraft observation towers in Fair Haven, North Haven and other near-by points was issued recently by the New Haven Aircraft Warning Service.

Induction of men into the armed forces and changes in the work-hour shifts of many persons working in the war production plants has seriously depleted the ranks of available aircraft spotters, according to officials.

Both men and women are wanted for this important task, and each person will be expected to serve only one two-hour trick each week. No one will be on duty alone, since three or four persons handle the post at the same time.

These new observation towers are designed to afford comfort to the spotters during the winter months, and at the same time to give an unobstructed view of the surrounding territory in every direction.

Stressing the importance of the work, officials stated that the look-out stations are operated under the direct command and supervision of the U. S. Army Air Force. It is necessary that these posts should be manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The work done by the volunteer spotters eliminates, to a great extent, the necessity for increased patrol of the area by Army planes.

Those desiring to volunteer as airplane spotters should telephone 5-6934.

By a Staff Photographer

New Haven Built Around Its Churches on the 'Green'

Cutting across New Haven's central common, Temple Street is the site of three fine churches. Shown at the extreme left is Trinity Church; in the middle, Center Church, and at the extreme right, the United Congregational Church. Hotel Taft is shown in the upper left, and at the back are a number of the older Yale University buildings.

Many Industries Working 24 Hours a Day

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Always a thriving industrial center, New Haven, in the year since "Pearl Harbor," has converted its manufacturing plants almost 100 per cent to war production. Army and Navy "E" pennants now fly over several factories, and the 24-hour day is a common thing. Employment today is in excess of 52,000, with an estimated additional 6,000 workers being required before next July.

Although New Haven long has served as an arsenal of democracy, being the home of several large munitions plants, including the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the Marlin Firearms Company, and others, "conversion" is the watchword in this City today.

A firm which once made target pistols is now turning out huge antiaircraft guns by the thousands, with its former pay roll of 80 workers now increased to between 4,000 and 5,000. Another firm which formerly manufactured target rifles is now making ordnance parts, and employing two or three times as many workers as before.

Firms which once made toys for children are now turning out Army flares and parts for the Navy. A corset plant is now engaged in making parachutes for bombardiers, and a factory which once made bird cages has converted for the manufacture of aircraft gadgets.

Clock manufacturing, once a leading New Haven industry, has all but ceased for the duration, the makers now turning out instrument panels for aircraft. Watches are out of the picture entirely. And buildings once occupied by motor sales concerns are now housing manufacturers of Army gliders.

Many concerns have "converted" only as far as their customers are concerned. Thus, tool manufacturers, makers of electric cable, and those turning out wire rope, while continuing to manufacture these items in greatly increased lots, are now making them exclusively for the Army, the Navy, and for factories engaged wholly in war production.

Before the war, in 1939, New Haven's industrial pay averaged $1,094 a year. For 1942, the average will be $1,400. Working hours had increased 15 per cent in September of this year over September of 1941 in 51 out of 427 New Haven industries reporting regularly to the Chamber of Commerce.

Manpower looms as New Haven's biggest problem today—a problem that is just beginning to be keenly felt. Up to the present time, many of the City's industrial leaders have been inclined to be unrealistic as to just what Selective Service means.

Manpower Issue

Industry and Selective service go together. And, while industry must agree to surrender those who are able to join the armed forces, the manufacturers feel that they must be taken out in orderly assignments, so that men—and women, too—may be trained to take their places.

Just how acute is the shortage of manpower in New Haven may be gathered from the fact that the Labor Consultant Board of the War Production Board, and the Manpower Commission, recently refused permission to the Bristol National Company to locate in New Haven. This was because of potential manpower shortage. They have categorically stated that no additional new industry can locate in this area because of the probable labor shortage.

Three solutions to the problem are seen by the local Chamber of Commerce. One is the increasing use of women power, with Federal, State, and local centers to care for younger children while their mothers work. Another is the recruiting of part-time "white-collar" workers, a plan already under way. And third, the hiring of high-school students, now extensively practiced.

While New Haven industries have converted extensively to war work, a similar sort of conversion has taken place in the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. Once devoted almost wholly to the interests of business and industry, the headquarters today serve as a center for Civilian Defense activities.

Oscar Monrad, Executive Vice-President of the Chamber, now has a second sign on his office door designating him as Deputy Director of the New Haven Defense Council. Richard C. Lee, Associate Secretary of the Chamber's Retail Division, also has served as secretary of the Defense Council, a fast growing body of which Vincent M. Reynolds is the Publicity Director. However, Mr. Lee has just volunteered for military service, the first of New Haven's elected officials to so volunteer, leaving that position vacant for the time being.

Stairs from the main floor lead to what formerly was extra quarters, now a beehive of activity as the City's central defense center.

What a year ago was hardly more than a plan on paper has evolved into a fully equipped ARP Report Center, with volunteer workers always on duty day and night. Much new equipment has been added, the latest being three "walkie-talkie" radio outfits by means of which wardens on duty in various parts of the city may communicate with headquarters over a two-way radio.

The Chamber's offices also have served, and are still serving, as local headquarters for numerous Washington "alphabetical" agencies desiring temporary or even permanent quarters. These include the WPB, ODT, OPA, and various rationing, salvage, and priority clinics.

Retailers also have converted to a wartime basis, with attention almost wholly given over to defense activities. Businessmen's club meetings fail to attract wide attention. Members are too busy with their extra war jobs. Noticeable this year, too, among the retailers has been the absence of Christmas decorations and so-called "fluff." The City's usually brilliant outside holiday lighting has been canceled, due to dimout regulations which shade street lights and eliminate store window lighting entirely.

Employment Drops

Employment in retail men's wear has dropped considerably during the past year. The large number of draftees and the men who have enlisted have cut down pay rolls drastically. The entry of so-called "Victory" suits, cuts in materials, and the elimination of many styles have hit the retail men's wear stores very hard. Some have reported as high as 30 per cent decline in this year's business over that of last year.

On the other hand, retail women's wear has showed an unusual spurt, with such stores averaging about 17 per cent over last year's sales, with a great deal of this in cash.

Retail business in general is slightly better than last year, sales in September of this year showing a two per cent increase over those of September a year ago. From January to September, 1942, inclusive, as compared with the same period in 1941, retail business in New Haven showed an average increase of 10.4 per cent.

However, there have been no new retail businesses. There have been a few withdrawals, mainly those engaged in the appliance business, who were forced to close because of inability to obtain stocks.

Some of New Haven's largest department stores have been hit by the freezing of certain goods and the growing scarcity of others. This hasn't affected the help situation greatly, however, for where these stores have had to eliminate certain departments, the natural exodus of clerks in other departments into the war industries and the armed forces has evened things up. Clerks from these eliminated departments have been transferred to other parts of the store.

In general, New Haven's stores have been attempting to streamline their businesses and put them on an operative wartime basis. Right now they are planning a wide-awake recruiting campaign for married women, society people, and high-school students for part-time employment. Pre-employment training classes started on November 30, courses running for 10 hours, divided into five classes of two hours each.

Watchfulness Adds Over $400 In Building Fees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—As the result of careful watchfulness on the part of Building Inspector Henry G. Falsey in determining the final cost of new construction in New Haven, several hundred dollars in additional building-permit fees have been added to the income of the Building Department during 1942.

Building permits are issued prior to the start of a construction job, on the basis of the owner's estimate of the cost. However, in a great many instances, this estimate is exceeded by many thousands of dollars by the time the building is completed. Revised estimates, during the first 10 months of this year, have added more than $200,000 to the original estimated costs, and added more than $400 to the income of the building Department.

Police Alert to Problems of City in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Increasing possibilities of sabotage, especially in such highly industrialized areas engaged in the production of war materials as New Haven, have put new and vital problems before this City's Police Department.

Chief Philip T. Smith has been quick to respond to these added responsibilities. Under his direction, and with the co-operation of Yale University engineers, the City has been mapped into 12 separate areas, each of which covers the more important war plants in New Haven.

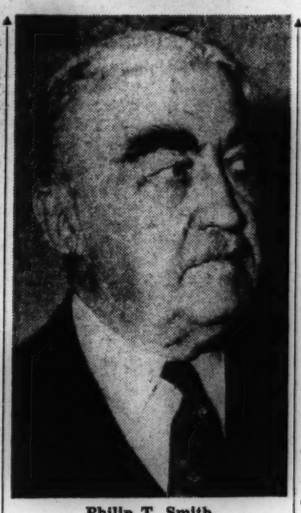
Around these 12 areas, cordon lines have been drawn, with posts of duty numbered and assigned to various members of the police force. Each officer is provided with a copy of the map of the area under his jurisdiction, with complete directions covering the movement of traffic, should a catastrophe of any sort occur in that district.

These plans, briefly, are designed to prevent the accumulation of vehicles and persons near the scene, thereby interfering with protective work, and to permit the rapid movement of fire, ambulance, and other authorized vehicles in pursuit of protective work.

Traffic Detouring

Officers have detailed instructions covering the detouring of all traffic away from and around such areas with a minimum of confusion. Street cars and busses are not permitted through the cordon lines, and every effort is to be made to evacuate persons in the designated area as quickly as possible.

All traffic adjacent to the affected area is either halted or detoured, and lanes between the scene of the trouble and hospitals, fire and police stations, and such utilities as may be affected, are to be kept open until the incident is over.



Philip T. Smith
Chief of New Haven's Police Department.

With these explicit instructions before them at all times, New Haven's regular police force of 325 men, plus about 200 auxiliary police who have received intensive training during the past year, are ready to cope with almost any situation which might arise.

Series of Lectures

In addition to the trained group of auxiliary police, 75 Yale students are now undergoing drilling, after which they will serve for the most part in connection with Yale properties.

At the present time, members of the auxiliary force are attending a series of lectures by Detective Sergeant Howard O. Young, highest ranking New Haven police officer in recent competitive examinations, who just completed a 14 weeks' course at the Federal Bureau of Investigation school in Washington.

Chief Smith pointed out that the auxiliary members of the force will be fully instructed in civilian-defense work and police patrol work. They also will be taught how to prepare evidence, how to deal with crowds, and many other things which the men will find extremely useful not only during their service as auxiliary police, but in their normal peacetime careers as well.

Upon the conclusion of the course, the members of the unit will take a brief course in the use of side arms. The bulk of this course will deal with actual target practice with revolvers and pistols. Because of the great need for ammunition among the armed forces, the men will use a special type of target gun, comparable in size and weight with the regulation police revolver, but equipped with a small-caliber bore permitting the use of small bullets.

Shortly after the first of next year, a third unit of auxiliary police will begin training.

Flying Fortress Campaign Goes $150,000 Over the Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"Over the top, and with more than $150,000 to spare!"

Such was the joyous message which assured New Haveners that theirs was the first city in Connecticut to win the coveted honor of having a Flying Fortress named for the Elm City.

The announcement came from Carleton H. Stevens, Chairman of the United Organizations Committee, sponsors of the City's Buy-a-Bomber drive. Under the plan, the United States Treasury Department assured any community which sold $300,000 worth of bonds—the approximate cost of a Flying Fortress—might have one of these big planes named for it.

New Haveners purchased $450,000 in War Bonds during the drive, exclusive of the bonds bought under pay-roll deduction and other regular periodic purchase plans, Chairman Stevens announced.

He outlined the methods by which the Committee staged the successful campaign. A little over four weeks ago, he said, invitations were sent to various civic, social, and fraternal organizations in the city, asking them to join in promoting the sale of War Bonds.

More than half of those invited joined in the program by putting surplus funds of their group into bonds, conducting bond-selling campaigns within their own membership, and by staging the War Bond performance of the Ice Capades at the New Haven Arena last Saturday afternoon, admission to which was solely through the purchase of bonds in amounts ranging from $25 to $1,000.

This War Bond performance of the ice show drew the biggest audience since the show opened the first of last week. The house was jammed with War Bond purchasers, and at the last minute the Committee was forced—most regretfully, it must be admitted—to turn many away without tickets.

It was during an intermission in the performance that Mr. Stevens announced the results of the drive, and introduced Philip Hewes, Chairman of the Connecticut War Bond Committee, who congratulated New Haven on achieving its goal.

Congratulations also were extended by Mayor John W. Murphy, who visualized a Flying Fortress bearing the name "New Haven" going eventually into battle "with the same spirit that the people of New Haven" had shown in making

Connecticut Men Win 'E' Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Although Army and Navy "E" pennants flying from local war plants bear testimony to the efficiency of New Haven workers, they do not necessarily need to remain in their home city in order to qualify for this coveted award.

An announcement from the Ordnance Replacement Training Center at Aberdeen, Md., discloses that a group of more than 100 automotive mechanics, machinists, tool makers, electricians, and other specially skilled men—all recruited in New Haven and other nearby Connecticut cities in September—have just been awarded the Army "E" pennant for efficiency in their basic training.

Many of these New Haveners-away-from-home also have qualified as expert marksmen, 75 per cent of this Connecticut contingent having passed the rigid tests with flying colors. The men were all recruited in New Haven at the New Haven Buick Company's show rooms on Whalley Avenue.

WPA Termination Affects 1,132 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—President Roosevelt's recent order terminating the existence of the Work Projects Administration affected 1,132 persons in Connecticut, many of whom were engaged on New Haven projects.

Such projects in the Elm City include not only the removal of old streetcar rails to put scrap steel back into circulation, but also considerable work at the airport. In addition, some 513 WPA workers throughout the State were engaged on war service projects, such as mending uniforms, as day nurses for children of war workers, the serving of hot lunches in schools, and kindred activities.

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Three Housing Projects in New Haven Mark Their First Full Year of Occupancy

Fire Fighting Units White Under New War Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That age-old question as to why fire engines are always painted red does not apply here.

New Haven's fire-fighting apparatus is all painted white, with black trimmings. Furthermore, the old black leather fire helmets are gone; in their places light steel helmets, painted white. And the traditional black rubber raincoats now bear broad white stripes.

But the newest black and white addition to the force is "Smoky," a Dalmatian pup, now being trained to guard apparatus and otherwise serve the department.

Government dimout regulations and wartime blackouts have brought many necessary changes, among them the easier-discernible black and white outfits. Chief Paul P. Heinz, alert to new conditions, has added much to the New Haven Fire Department in the way of manpower and equipment.

At the present time, the regular force numbers 284 men. In addition, 200 auxiliary firemen have had weekly training in fire fighting, drilling in ladder and hose work, and special instruction on the extinguishing of incendiary bombs.

City Has a Fire Boat

Among the newer pieces of equipment is a highly efficient fire boat, New Haven being the first city in New England, outside of Boston, to obtain such a piece of fire-fighting equipment.

Much remodeling has been done during the past year, the Washington School being transformed into a central firehouse, and a number of the other stations being equipped to accommodate new apparatus and to provide training space for auxiliary firemen. A discarded hose wagon has been remodeled as an emergency truck, and this is equipped with its own power plant and a loudspeaker by means of which instructions may be transmitted to firemen while on duty.

In addition, the City recently added 10,500 feet of 2½-inch hose and 5,000 feet of 1½-inch hose. In all, New Haven spent $45,000 upon new equipment and alterations in the Fire Department last year, and this year the bill will run to about $50,000, much of this going into the cost of remodeling the school.

Called Likely Bomb Target

"The Office of Civilian Defense tells me that New Haven, being a large coastal industrial city, is a likely target for enemy bombers," said Chief Heinz. "Furthermore, we find our fire-fighting problems here far different from those in many cities of similar size. The City, itself, is 300 years old, with many narrow streets and old structures, and it is divided not only by railroads but by waterways. The $800,000 a year we spend in this department may seem high, but it must be realized that this amount covers the protection of $450,000,000 of real and personal property, most of it contained in about 22 square miles of very congested territory."

Referring to the problem of manpower, Chief Heinz stated that the Department has lost 15 of its regular men to the armed forces since the war began. "Our problem of replacing these men hinges upon the fact that they have all been assured of their old jobs when they come back from the war," he added. "If replacements are made now, there will be an additional problem facing us when the war is over of financing these additional men when the others return."

New Haven also has managed to cut its false alarms to a minimum. Perhaps one reason lies in the sign which appears on each fire alarm box, said Chief Heinz. "THINK before you pull a false alarm," it reads. "Firemen and others may lose their lives through false alarms."

By a Staff Photographer

Even Dog Black and White

Dimouts have ruled out red as the dominant color in New Haven's Fire Department. Everything runs to black and white now, with the familiar black rubber raincoats showing broad white stripes. Here's "Smoky," a Dalmatian puppy, the latest addition to the Department.

Huge Oyster Industry Knows No 'R' Months in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Although one usually associates oysters with the "R" months, the early summer months—those minus the "R's"—are busy ones in Connecticut's oyster industry, one of the State's oldest and most important contributors to the nation's food supply. It's an industry representing an investment of millions of dollars and employing large numbers of people.

Oyster culture is one of the oldest industries in the country, existing long before the white man ever set foot on American soil. And New Haven is looked upon as the cradle of this industry, which began to thrive here commercially about 1800.

Transplanting

However, it was not many years before the natural oyster beds became depleted. And, in March, 1835, a cargo of Virginia oysters was brought to Fair Haven, one of the then leading citizens of the town, William K. Townshend, planting them in his own grounds in Morris Cove. Later, he discovered that the transplanting of these southern oysters to northern waters had not only greatly increased their size, but also had improved their flavor.

This discovery led to the transplanting each spring of hundreds of thousands of bushels of Chesapeake and Jersey oysters to Connecticut waters. In the autumn—the "R" months—these are marketed, the H. C. Rowe Company, of New Haven, probably the oldest firm in the State, shucking and shipping in the neighborhood of 100,000 gallons of meats a year.

However, it is during the early summer months when the oystermen are perhaps the busiest. Before spawning time, the grounds must be carefully cleaned by dredging up the old shells and debris. Then, thousands of bushels of oyster shells from the shucking houses are dumped on the grounds.

Later, when the off-shore waters reach a temperature of around 68 degrees, mature oysters from nearby spawning beds are scattered over the setting grounds on top of the shells. A single female oyster will lay from 100,000,000 to 500,000,000 eggs in a season.

Layers Indicate Age

During the next two years, it may be necessary to move the baby oysters once or twice to avoid crowding. And, by the time they have reached the age of four years, they may have been transplanted two or three times. It is estimated that only a fraction of 1 per cent ever mature. And it takes eight years to mature the largest kind of oyster, although those of average size may be marketed advantageously from the fourth year on by spacing the crops. Age is determined by the number of layers which make up the shell—one layer for each year.

The oysters are harvested by means of hand-operated, scissors-like tongs and with dredges dragged over the bottom.

The value of oyster grounds varies from $25 to upward of $1,000, and these are both owned and leased, Connecticut being the first State to grant vested rights in oyster grounds. The two principal seed-oyster growing areas in the Nutmeg State are located in the lower part of New Haven's harbor and the great natural bed which extend from Stratford Point to Bridgeport.

Connecticut oysters are edible throughout the year. Served fresh, frozen, or as puree—the latter two preserving methods representing the latest development in the industry—oysters are an ideal item of food.

Cousin Dandelion Offers Prospects Of Rubber Source

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The taraxacum kok-saghyz — Russian "cousin" to our common yellow dandelion—may become one of Connecticut's important crops, if experiments now being conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture prove successful.

For the Soviets have been extracting rubber from the roots of this plant for some time, and the Connecticut Experiment Station at Mount Carmel recently harvested its first crop of taraxacum kok-saghyz, and sent it off to the Agricultural Department's Rubber Plant Field Laboratory at St. Paul, Minn.

"The Russian dandelions have made a good stand," said Dr. Donald F. Jones, head of the Plant Breeding Department, "although they are a bit disappointing in size, being only half that of our common lawn weed, which they closely resemble.

"However," he added, "if the analysis shows yields as high as from two to six per cent of the dry weed, as it does on its native Russian soil, in all likelihood this important dandelion will go into commercial production next spring. Production authorities claim we must have natural rubber at any cost," he continued, "and here is one source which can be grown right here at home."

City Is Urged To Pare Load On Taxpayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Declaring that "we are going to be confronted with an increased Federal tax burden that must be taken care of," Paul B. Wilcox, Executive Director of New Haven Taxpayers, Inc., interviewed recently, added that "somewhere we have got to pare down to make up for that tremendous load."

This citizens' organization, which has been operating here for the past nine years, not only offers many constructive suggestions to public officials for working out much-needed economies, but also brings before New Haven citizens the need for tax-saving reforms.

Economies are not the organization's only purpose, however. "We have suggested many changes in methods which, in addition to bringing about economies, will provide better service," Mr. Wilcox added. "We have also attempted to get to the root of conditions by proposing the reorganization of various branches of the Government," he added.

"Our recommendations have always been consistent with what the best procedures are throughout the country," said Mr. Wilcox, and he cited two examples.

Third Largest

"An analysis of our government structure in New Haven disclosed that we had the third largest Board of Aldermen in the country, regardless of the size of the city, being exceeded only by Worcester, Mass., and Chicago. Also that we had a plethora of municipal boards, and that the organization of the city government generally is such as to impede efficient supervision. We now propose changes to modernize these various deficiencies.

"Second, one of the best examples of accomplishment in working with our city officials has been the survey and installation of a modern accounting system in the Controller's office. The survey was carried on by a specialist on the staff of New Haven Taxpayers, Inc., who co-operated and worked with the Controller and his Deputy. This survey resulted in the installation of the new system, and New Haven can now be proud of the fact that it has one of the most modern accounting systems of any city in the country," Mr. Wilcox added.

As a result of this intensive survey, the Association submitted a program for improvement of the city to Mayor John W. Murphy. Among the scores of suggestions for the betterment of New Haven were the following pertinent items:

"Reduce the Board of Assessors from five $4,000 members to one. Consolidate the offices of Town Clerk and City Clerk, of Tax Collector and Treasurer. Reorganize the Department of Public Works and the Engineering Bureau 'for better results.' Undertake a floor-space-use study. Build and establish a central garage for all City departments.

Pay-as-We-Go Policy

"Establish a pay-as-we-go policy for permanent improvements; create no new debt. Sponsor legislation for, initiate, and build up a cash reserve fund for use in financing worthy make-work civic improvements for the period of after-the-war depression. Prepare a six-to-ten-year after-the-war capital improvement program ready to use. Prepare a program to finance an adequate pension-fund system on an equitable basis for all employees."

The Taxpayers' Association also went on record as recommending that the New Haven City Government establish a score or more of surveys of its own, designed to "analyze" needs, reforms, and job eliminations, including one to uncover "opportunities for more effective selection, or use, or elimination of the elective City Sheriff, five constables, five grand jurors, and the 66 assistant registrars of voters.

"Analyze the portent of declining school enrollment in New Haven," the Association urges. "Analyze parks, recreation, charities, library, education, housing, sewer, and street needs."

The list continues with suggestions for such surveys in every one of the various municipal departments—and it calls for action. Mr. Wilcox pointed out that the improvements suggested and the methods by which the surveys could be made were equally applicable in wartime and peacetime.

Attractive Brochure

An attractive, illustrated brochure, recently issued by the organization, lists the many civic improvements made effective during the past eight and one half years. The book also outlines the aims and purposes of the association, and contains a wealth of illustrative material and authentic data, all supported endorsements from leading citizens and editorial comments from the local press. Besides listing the recommendations already made effective, it calls attention to needed reforms which could be made, but which have not yet been effected.

Bringing forcibly to the attention of New Haven's taxpaying public the needed improvements designed to stimulate progressive thinking and discussion on municipal matters, the recommendations range from a demand for "off-street interurban and local bus terminal and a unified local bus system" to the urging of the "preparation of a master city plan" which will look to a "metropolitan plan."

Low-Rent Program Plays Major Part in Nation's War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The first full year of occupancy of New Haven's three low-rent housing projects—Elm Haven, Quinnipiac Terrace, and Farnam Courts—has just drawn to a close. And, in the fourth annual report of the Housing Authority of the City of New Haven, Director Bertholf M. Pettit draws significant attention to the many changes in plans and adjustments in operating policies made necessary by the intervention of war.

Yet, in spite of these changes, Mr. Pettit points out, New Haven's low-rent housing program is still being carried out essentially as it was conceived. Housing, he adds, is playing, and will continue to play, a tremendously important part in the nation's war effort.

Better housing was developed in the Elm City primarily to relieve conditions in areas of particularly poor accommodations. Actually, the City's three completed projects have provided better housing accommodations for hundreds of war workers, without sacrificing any of the principles of the original idea—to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing for low-income families.

The three projects are now all 100 per cent occupied, mostly by families in the lower-income brackets, but all with families removed from substandard quarters in various sections of the City.

In addition to these three projects, work is now well under way toward completion of the West Hills War Housing Project. This latest addition is rising among the hills of Westville, at the base of West Rock, and the New Haven Housing Authority is acting merely as an agent for the Federal Public Housing Authority which is sponsoring the project.

Touching particularly on the Elm Haven project, Director Pettit added that the tenants could best be deschibed as "average working people, conscious of their own responsibilities and appreciative of their opportunities. They are neighbors in every sense of the word—Americans all, either born in the United States or naturalized, springing from all races and creeds, but melted into one community."

"These tenants," he added, "find employment in all manner of jobs, from skilled craftsmen to unskilled labor, domestics, clerical workers, canvassers, musicians, and small businessmen. The largest number of tenants employed in any one industry — 97 — work at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, where they contribute greatly to the war effort. More than 200 other New Haven industries have on their pay rolls tenants from one or more of the projects," Mr. Pettit continued.

The incomes of these occupants are rechecked regularly. And at Elm Haven this recheck showed that the incomes of 410 of the 461 families housed there had increased since their admission to the project. The incomes of 36 families have decreased, and those of 15 have remained unchanged. The average income at the time of admission was $998. At the time of rechecking, the average had increased to $1,280, with the highest reported income standing at $3,600.

"As a result of this re-examination of incomes," Mr. Pettit stated, the Housing Authority adopted a policy in which it was set forth that those whose incomes should exceed $2,500 a year would be asked to leave the project, making way for those whose incomes are less. As a result," he added, "three families have moved out." Income rechecking is now being carried out at Qinnipiac Terrace and Farnam Courts.

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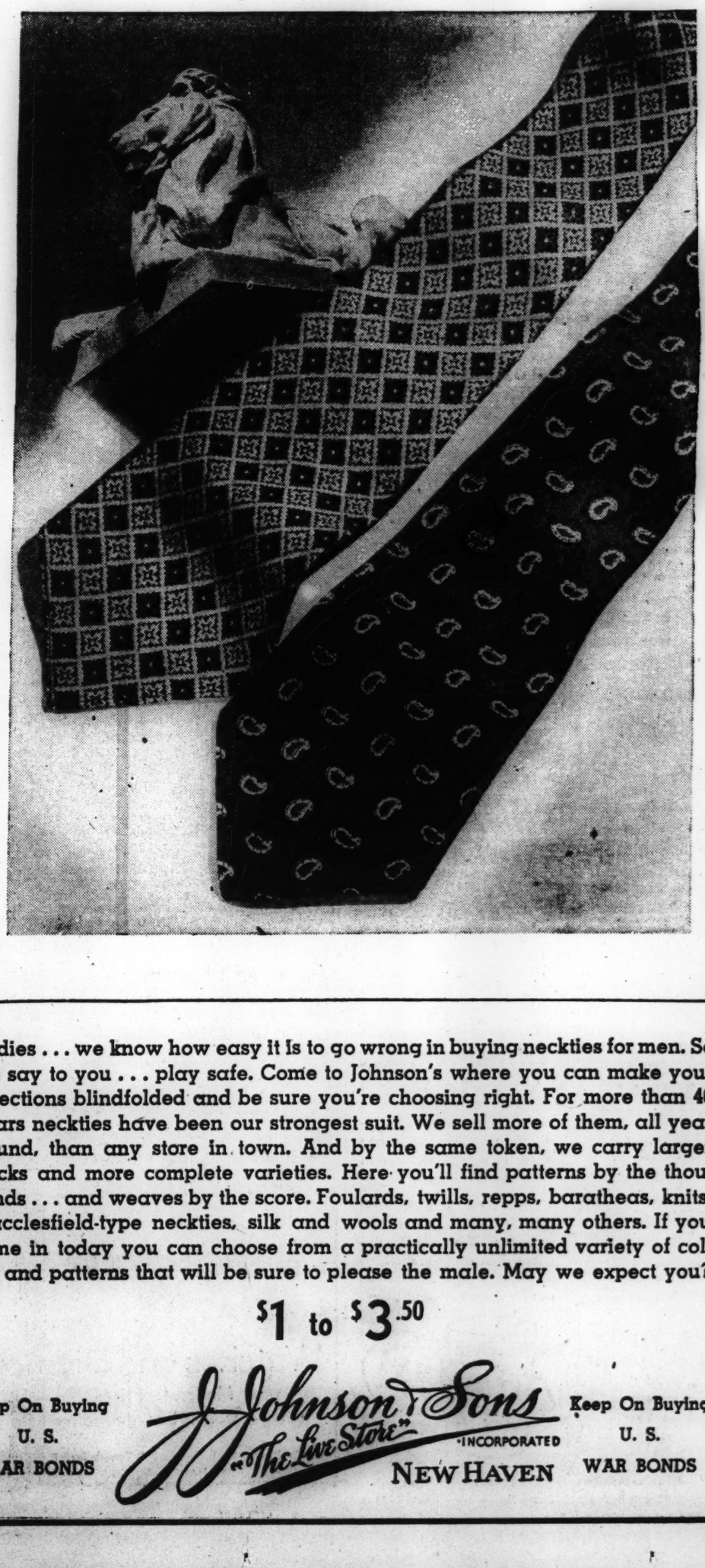

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New Haven Center Aids War Effort by Caring for Children of Women Workers

City Has Unique System For Collection of Scrap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—When it comes to helping meet the nation's urgent demand for salvage materials, New Haven has evolved—and followed—a definite plan. It makes use of its air-raid-zoning system. This City is divided into six air-raid zones and subdivided into 540 sectors, 375 of these being located in residential areas and the remainder in industrial and business sections.

The City's government does not provide for regular municipal collections of paper, rags, metal, or rubber. Therefore, it is up to the 350-odd retail junk dealers located in the City to make the rounds.

On the first day of a given salvage-collection week, these dealers start out in the first zone. On Tuesday, they cover the second. On Wednesday, they make collections in Zones 3 and 4, and on Friday they clean up in Zones 5 and 6.

Neat Salvage "V" cards, similar to ordinary ice cards, have been distributed to the householders by air-raid wardens. These are for display in front windows when salvage materials are ready for collection. The householders also have been provided with detailed instructions as to just what types of materials to save.

If they so desire, citizens may designate certain local charities and welfare organizations to which the money paid for the scrap is to be donated, such as the Salvation Army, the Goodwill Industries, and so on.

During a recent retail business drive, the stores in downtown New Haven declared a half holiday, and City trucks made the collections. As a result of this intensive campaign, between 1,000 and 2,000 tons of scrap metal was collected in a single afternoon.

Collection of tin cans started in October, with City trucks and volunteer trucks from local contractors making the rounds. In order that the drive should meet with success, householders were carefully instructed as to just how to prepare the tin cans for collection.

Then, if they still failed to cooperate by washing the cans, removing the labels, and cutting off the tops and bottoms of the tins and flattening them, they were much chagrined to find a polite little "rejection slip" reposing on top of their collection.

"Sorry!" this read. "This collection has been rejected. It contains improperly prepared tin cans. Read instructions below on how to prepare cans."

Children of War-Working Mothers Well Cared For at Child Center

Mrs. Florence Kenney, at the left, calls for her little daughter, Marion, who has had a happy day at the New Haven Child Center. Mrs. Kenney, who works on munitions, has been able to step up her production by one third since Marion has been so well cared for. Center: Youngsters have fun "helping" with light household duties, and this little fellow has just finished a session at dish washing. Right: Painting with brushes and a can of make-believe paint keeps others happy while playing out-of-doors.

Child Clinic Enables Mothers To Give Full Attention to Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Peace and contentment have come to one war-working mother, and her part in the war production effort has been stepped up by at least one-third since she ceased worrying about the welfare of her little one, who is now being cared for daily at what is said to be the first emergency Child Care Center to be opened in the country.

Although it has been in operation less than two months, some 45 children of pre-school age are enjoying themselves to the fullest at the Center, where they romp and play under the supervision of trained teachers, take their regular naps, and are provided with a wholesome warm lunch at noon.

"We try to 'think' out the whole family picture with the mother," said Miss Nora Clancy, Director of the Center, in explaining the functions of this newest experiment in caring for the tiny tots whose mothers are answering the nation's call for women workers in the war plants.

"We don't take all applicants who come, since perhaps this is not the answer to the particular family problem," Miss Clancy continued. And she related the case of a mother of four young children, ranging in age from four months to four years, who wanted to make her contribution to the war effort.

Right at Home

"We tried to point out to her that she was making about the biggest contribution she could right at home in caring for those children. The glamour of working in war industries has appealed to many mothers," she added, "but they are all doing an extremely important job just in looking after their children."

However, there are many mothers who could contribute much to the war effort—if only they had some place to leave those who are yet too young to go to school. New Haven's Child Care Center, opened on Oct. 19 with a Federal grant of $30,000, is an answer to their problem.

Youngsters begin arriving at the Center as early as 6:45 in the morning, as their mothers step off to work. And many stay as late as 6:30 in the evening. Others come and go at different times of day, depending upon the hours of their mothers' work shifts. Some are brought to the Center by older brothers and sisters.

They are from all races and creeds—Jewish, Polish, Italian, Greek, American, both white and Negro. The staff at the Center is planned with this in mind, and includes one Negro worker. Four teachers, a full-time cook and secretary, a part-time janitor, and a visiting nurse, plus the Director, make up the personnel. In addition, the Center provides training for teachers from the near-by Connecticut State Teachers College, three students coming in at a time for a four-week period.

Old Residence

The center, which occupies what once was a fine old family residence, contains 12 rooms, and has a large yard with attractive surroundings. Equipment has been a bit slow in arriving, but volunteers from local community agencies have aided much in adding needed items. The Center operates under an advisory board made up of representatives of these various community groups.

Charges for caring for the children are based upon the ability of families to pay. This is talked over with the parents when they apply, and is adjusted to what they can afford to pay. Regular rates are $2.50 for a five-day week, and this includes lunches.

Sample menus show vegetable soup, a mixture of carrots, peas, celery, spaghetti, onions, and tomatoes, buttered toast, tapioca cream pudding, and milk. There's also a variety of sandwiches, fruits, and other dainties.

The planned program provides these children of war-working mothers with a safe place to play, plenty of sunshine and fresh air, good food and rest, interesting things to do, companionship with children of their own age, and, best of all, friendly, understanding adults.

Small wonder that parents, calling for their children after a long, hard day's work at the factory, are overjoyed to find them radiant with happiness, and proud to show off their drawings, paintings, or bits of handicraft. What a load off their shoulders!—E. M. S.

Yale Offers Courses For Foreign Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Taking cognizance of the expanding frontiers of American interest as a result of the wide-spread distribution of Uncle Sam's armed forces, Yale University has planned a new program of "Foreign Area Studies," designed to train college graduates for service during the war and in the postwar world.

According to an announcement by President Charles Seymour, the program will use the facilities of University staff members in the fields of international relations, languages, economics, science, and government.

Those who take the new course at the Yale Graduate School will normally study for a period of 12 weeks. But, if they already possess a fair knowledge of the language of the area for which they are specializing, the time of study may be cut to six weeks, the authorities point out.

"There will be a demand for civilians and military personnel familiar with the language, customs, governments, and problems of various regions of the world, whether in Africa, Europe, Asia, or the Pacific areas," said Provost Edgar S. Furniss, Dean of the School.

At first, the "Foreign Area Studies" will limit its curriculum to the three languages and respective areas for which the largest number of students register. Yale is equipped, however, to eventually expand this plan to include programs of study and language courses for Italy, Japan, Malay, Arabia and the Middle East, China, Russia, France and French possessions, Spain, Portugal, and Germany.

"We hope to give special consideration to the needs of groups of students sponsored by governmental or private agencies and organizations," said Dean Furniss.

A typical program of instruction for a given area will include a language course, either elementary or advanced, and two lecture and discussion courses. One of these courses will be on the special area chosen by a student and the other will include either International Law and Administration or Economic and Social Reconstruction.

Preference will be given to candidates who have reason to expect a call to service abroad, either during the war or afterward in military or civilian capacities, and who have distinguished themselves in their special field of work as economists, engineers, government officials, and businessmen.

Railroad's Cedar Hill Yards Once Huge Swamp Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Just outside of the City lies the Cedar Hill yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company—the largest freight terminal on the road—a project which was not even in existence during World War I. Then, it was merely 880 acres of swamp and meadowland.

But, there's no swamp to be seen there today. Rather, one finds there the many devices and gadgets installed for the purpose of hastening the classification of freight and its flow over the line. There are 14 yards in the Cedar Hill territory, with a capacity of approximately 15,000 cars.

10 Tracks Serve Station

There are four main tracks east and west of the New Haven station, with 10 tracks serving the station, itself. The inner two tracks in the east cut are double signalled for traffic in either direction, providing flexibility and permitting three movements in either direction at one time.

Properly to visualize the immense amount of work carried on in this classification yard, one must be on the spot and watch the various operations.

A train of about 100 cars rumbles into the yard from New York. The engine and caboose are detached. The conductor hurries over to the control room with his bills of lading for each of the 100 cars. These are listed and forwarded by means of teletype to the subcontrol towers located in the yard. The number of each car and its destination is contained on the list.

Next, a powerful switch engine slips up behind the newly arrived cars and, one by one, nudges them up the "hump"—an artificial rise of some 20 feet. The first car over this "hump" is uncoupled, and gravity carries it down the hill on the other side.

Operators in the control towers check their teletype sheets and switch the car in on one of the 50-odd tracks in the yard, so that it assumes its proper place for its continued trip north or west.

How Cars Are Slowed

Should a loaded freight car roll too swiftly down the incline, after being nosed over the "hump," the tower operator merely turns a knob which operates compressed-air retarders on the tracks. These slow it down.

A loud-speaker circuit connects the "hump" yardmaster, yard conductor, three towermen, the yard brakemen, and the yardmaster at the opposite end of the classification yard. Loud speakers in the lower end of the yard can be distinctly heard from any point in the area.

Originally designed to handle a capacity of 6,500 cars over the classification "hump" every 24 hours, thereby enabling a 100-car train to be broken down and reclassified in short order, 9,087 cars were handled through the New Haven Terminal on one record day in April.

During the month of March, this year, the road "humped" a total of 143,754 cars, which, at that time, was the best record for monthly "humping" since the Cedar Hill yards were constructed. With talk in terms of 10,000 cars of coal and oil to meet New England's winter demands this year, there's little likelihood of a yard "bottle-neck," since it must be remembered that there are other rail gateways to the New England States. Rather, it seems a problem of obtaining sufficient cars and traction.

New Munitions Plant Is Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The new munitions plant recently built for the Atlas-Ansonia Company on the Quinnipiac Meadows has contracts from the War Department to load shells, and the initial group of workers, numbering at present about 100, will be increased as the buisiness expands. Maj. W. J. Hawkins, U.S.A., (Retired) is serving as Works Manager of the newly expanded plant, and Henry E. Walker is the new General Superintendent.

Postmaster Urges All To Mail Earlier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — This City's Post Office Department, under the direction of Postmaster Patrick J. Goode, is making every effort to get New Haveners to start earlier this year on their Christmas mailing program, and to take greater care in the preparation of both letters and packages for holiday delivery.

"Indications are," said Postmaster Goode, "that the volume of Christmas mail will be the largest on record. The Department of Commerce," he added, "reports heavy retail sales during the past few months, and such heavy purchases always indicate heavy mailings."

The burden of Christmas mail will be borne this year by high-school boys, who will be used both as carriers and clerks during the rush period between now and the holiday.

Approximately 56 skilled postal employees have been lost to the military services in this city since the first of the year, said the Postmaster, and he pointed to the nation-wide loss of 25,000 postal workers to illustrate the probability of slower service through inexperience this Christmas.

Approximately 1,100 part-time workers were pressed into service in New Haven during the last few days before last Christmas, he said. And he added that although large numbers of women had applied for extra work at the Post Office, only a few have been considered, since much of the extra work will be done at night only.

The Postmaster also anticipated further difficulties in obtaining the 40 extra trucks and cars which, in previous years, have been pressed into service. Gasoline and tire rationing and similar restrictions are expected to considerably reduce the number of such machines available this year, he said.

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5 Young Women Complete Training in Bus Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Five young women, who have just completed their training in bus driving, have passed their public service operator examinations with high ratings, and, within the next few days, will become regular drivers on the routes of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, according to Walter Carr, Vice-President and General Manager of the company.

Yale University Students Taught How to Disguise Military and Industrial Objects

Course in Camouflage Work Takes Lesson From the Duck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Industrial areas that may be "wiped off the map" and airplanes painted like ducks—dark on top and light underneath—are but two of the many secrets of industrial and military camouflage which a large group of professional architects and engineers are learning at Yale University today.

Already, numerous important war installations in the country are being camouflaged, declared Dean Caroll L. V. Meeks, of the School of the Fine Arts, where the course is being conducted. Other plants are preparing camouflage plans in advance, to be ready for immediate action when the order is given.

Ducks and American combat aircraft, according to G. Evelyn Hutchinson, Yale zoologist, are less conspicuous when seen from above because of their dark backs. Yet, they do not appear to be silhouetted strongly against clouds in the sky, when observed from below, because they are white underneath.

Likewise, those who camouflage war factories and military installations are also able to draw upon nature's lore to hide objectives from the bombing planes. Although this type of camouflage can be detected by stereoscopic aerial photographs, it is declared to be deceptive enough to fool a fast-flying bombardier, often dodging anti-aircraft fire, who must locate his target in about 30 seconds.

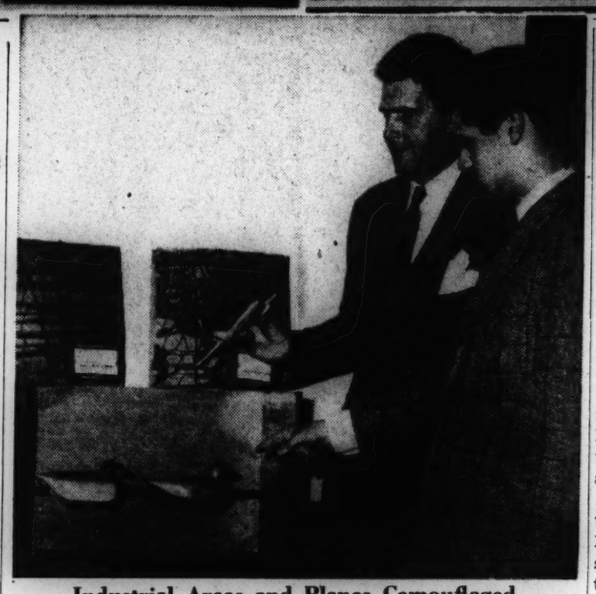
To make the bombardier's task more difficult, shadows are hidden by a trick learned from a certain lizard, the "gekko." Having a long tail, this lizard disguises it by flaps which extend to the ground on each side, obscuring the shadow of the tail. Similarly, camouflage experts hide the shadows of buildings with long nets sloping downward from the roof in all directions.

The importance of disguising shadows may be seen from the fact that a factory smokestack looks like a small round spot from above, but its shadow looms as a tell-tale black finger.

Nature's universal principle of "protective coloration," blending into the surroundings, is achieved by breaking up the lines of contour. A roof with uneven markings of dark and light green does the same thing for a factory located in a wooded area that spots and stripes accomplish for leopards, tigers, and zebras living in the jungle.

Taking a tip from the fish which has a false eye on its tail, the men in this camouflage course are being taught to build false factories and airfields to confuse the enemy. Likewise, they are instructed to pattern airplane hangars after farm buildings.

The course, conducted by faculty members of the Yale Department of Architecture, is taught at the suggestion of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington. It is endorsed by the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program, the American Institute of Architects, and the Connecticut State Defense Council.



Industrial Areas and Planes Camouflaged

Students at Yale University's School of Fine Arts have been learning how to disguise industrial areas so that they resemble residential sections when viewed from the air, and also how to camouflage airplanes like ducks, dark on top and light underneath. Upper left picture is of a model of an actual industrial area, photographed from the air. At the right, this factory area has been completely transformed into a suburban residential section. Streets have been extended, and houses, trees, and gardens appear as the industrial plant is "wiped off the map." In the lower picture, Dean Caroll L. V. Meeks (center) explains the art of camouflage to student shown pointing to model ducks. Samples of camouflage materials are shown in the background.

Drive Begun For Workers On Part Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the announcement by the United States Employment Service that the industries of New Haven are going to need 6,000 new workers between now and next July, an intensive campaign has been launched to obtain part-time workers, both men and women, for split-shift assignments, with special consideration being given to already-employed, "white-collar" classes and to housewives.

Under present plans, it is announced, most of these part-time workers will be used from 3 to 7 p. m., or from 7 to 11 p. m., and, in most cases, will be hired as "teams," with the responsibility for the manning of a single machine on the full 3-to-11 o'clock shift being divided jointly.

Several of the City's chief war industries are prepared to hire workers immediately for such four-hour shifts daily, said Mrs. Alice Marshall, head of the placement bureau. And she added that while participation in the program is open to all, it is expected that the bulk of such split-shift workers will be drawn from the professional or clerical classes, such as teachers, doctors, lawyers, sales clerks and office workers.

Provisions have been made for instruction of such applicants at the Boardman Defense Training Center, but, even here, there has been a definite shortage of candidates, and it is apparent that the demand for workers is so great that many employers are willing to take them without special training.

Unless this situation is changed, the Board of Education has announced that it will be required to give up the more than $120,000 worth of machinery and equipment which was provided for training purposes by the Federal Government.

The Army Air Corps Training Group, scheduled to come to Yale University the first of the year, already has made overtures relative to taking over this training equipment. This would mean that New Haven manufacturers might be deprived of these excellent job-training facilities and be faced with the predicament of needing them very badly later on, it is pointed out.

To the end that industrialists may obtain the needed 6,000 new workers by next July, the Chamber of Commerce has asked manufacturers if they wish the facilities of the Job Training Center continued, and to signify their willingness to pay trainees.

Many who are now working in the war industries of the city are expected to be called in the draft within the next few months, causing a still greater manpower shortage. Hence, the plan now under way to get into productive work, for at least a part of the day, the thousands of men and women who are regularly occupied in non-industrial jobs.

Junior Chamber Drive Results In 109 New Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In spite of the fact that the City's Junior Chamber of Commerce apparently was hard hit by the war—losing 70 of its 160 members to the armed forces during the first nine months of war, the organization was not to be downed.

Rallying to the call for new members to replace those who had gone off to war, a drive was started in October, each of the remaining 90 members being pledged to bring in at least one new member. Result: 109 new members, bringing the total well above the prewar level.

Furthermore, the Junior Chamber campaigned to bring all its members into Civilian Defense. Ninety per cent have signed up, many of those not enrolling stating they expected a call to the colors very shortly.

Among its activities, the organization has established a Speakers' Bureau, to train 40 key men in public speaking. When trained, these men will be available for services at Red Cross meetings, Defense Council gatherings, and for other civic organizations.

Construction Problems Rise Under Building Code Waivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Priorities on many types of building materials, and an absolute lack of others, has placed many perplexing problems before contractors and building inspectors all over the nation. New Haven's Building Inspector Henry G. Falsey is no exception.

Recently, the War Production Board, in an effort to speed up the war effort, requested Mr. Falsey to relax certain requirements of the building code to permit the construction of a $14,000 addition to the Eastern Machine Screw Corporation, without using reinforcing metals.

However, it was necessary for Mr. Falsey to petition the Board of Aldermen for such authority, since he did not have the power to relax the present building code requirements. He asked the Aldermen for blanket authority to waive specific requirements when he foresaw a growing demand for such realization.

He said that the only instance in New Haven where the building requirements had been relaxed was in the construction of the West Hills war-housing project in Westville, and that this had been done only with the authority of the Board of Aldermen.

In making its request, the WPB said that it was fully aware that "the type of construction we are able to authorize today is not entirely in conformity with existing building codes." But, it added, "we are asking building departments to waive the requirements of their codes for the duration of the war for instances where the use of certain materials has been forbidden by the Board."

The addition to the plant was declared as "essential to the war effort." But, reinforcing bars, structural steel, brass pipe, metal leader drains, and metal lath, which ordinarily would have entered into the construction of the extension to the factory, also are urgently needed in the war effort, there not even being sufficient quantities of some of these items available for construction work, it was pointed out.

Yale University Funds And Reserves Show Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The funds and reserves of Yale University showed an increase of $3,916,280 for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1942, when they reached a total of $120,135,101, according to a recent announcement by Laurence G. Tighe, University Treasurer.

Outside Jobs Held by Many In High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—High-school students in New Haven are working double shifts these days, with a high percentage engaged in outside-of-school activities. According to Joseph A. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Schools, 40 per cent of the students at the New Haven High School, and approximately 34 per cent at Commercial High are now working outside of their school hours in stores, shops, and business establishments.

Superintendent Fitzgerald added that of the 3,900 students at the New Haven High, 7,532 juniors and seniors are now engaged on part-time, but permanent, jobs. At Commercial, 625 out of the student body of 1,800 are working.

Furthermore, while he had no figures to show the exact number of students who have left high school entirely, Mr. Fitzgerald said that the rush of young people to take jobs in New Haven's war industries and business was definitely "being felt" at the schools.

He added that while the employment of anyone under the age of 18 in "hazardous" industry is frobidden by law, it is apparent that a considerable number of New Haven youth under age are now obtaining jobs in industries which are not classified as hazardous.

The manpower shortage in New Haven first showed its effect on the school population at the opening of the 1942-43 term, he said, when, for the first time in the City's history, the loss of students in the secondary schools was greater than that in the elementary schools.

New Haven Rail Forces Get High Credit for Road's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Warm in his praise for the wholehearted co-operation displayed by employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. in rendering the transportation service in Southern New England so necessary to help achieve victory, Howard S. Palmer, Trustee and President of the Company, recently outlined a few of the highlights of accomplishment.

"During the month of July," he pointed out, "the New Haven Railroad earned a net income of nearly $2,000,000, and for the seven months ending July 31, 1942, about $9,345,000—the best showing for any similar month or period since 1929.

"These results are, in large part," he told the workers, "due to the record-breaking traffic incident to World War conditions, and required record-breaking operations on your part."

Thrifty Use of Cars

In spite of declines in output of civilian goods and obstacles encountered by war industries in the form of raw material and labor shortages, the August level was 76 per cent higher than three years ago before the outbreak of war, and 14 per cent above a year ago, it was asserted.

Freight traffic handled by the New Haven during July, as measured in revenue tons carried one mile, was more than 475,000,000 units, which is the highest level for any July in history, 129 per cent above the prewar level of July, 1939, and 38 per cent higher than a year ago.

Passenger Records Set

This tremendous volume of traffic was handled with practically no increase in the number of cars.

Freight revenue in September was 28 per cent higher than a year ago. During the first half of October, the gain was 23 per cent over the corresponding period in 1941.

"Passenger volume for this same period was high," Mr. Palmer pointed out, showing "an increase of 36.4 per cent over the 1929 period and 23.6 per cent over the 1918 period. Passengers carried in and out of Grand Central Terminal and through passengers between New York and Boston were the highest on record," he said.

"During the six months ending June 30, 1942, all our previous operating efficiency records were exceeded. The average freight train load for the 1942 period was 2,248 tons, compared with only 963 tons in the 1918 period, an improvement of over 133 per cent. Daily freight-car mileage," he adds, "has increased nearly 200 per cent, and the number of cars per freight train increased 118.1 per cent.

"These are only a few of the highlights, and I thought you might like to know more about them," he told the workers. "Keep up the good work!"

Yale Daily News Would Abolish College Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Topping Yale's best football season since 1937, in which it won the title of "Big Three" and five of the eight games played, the University's Daily News has come out editorially for the abolishment of football.

"Intercollegiate football simply does not fit into the new ways of living and learning that the war has forced the University to adopt," the editorial asserts, and cites as reasons for adopting such a policy the uncertainty of fulfilling the 1943 schedule, the loss of student material in the new draft, and the general decline in spectator interest.

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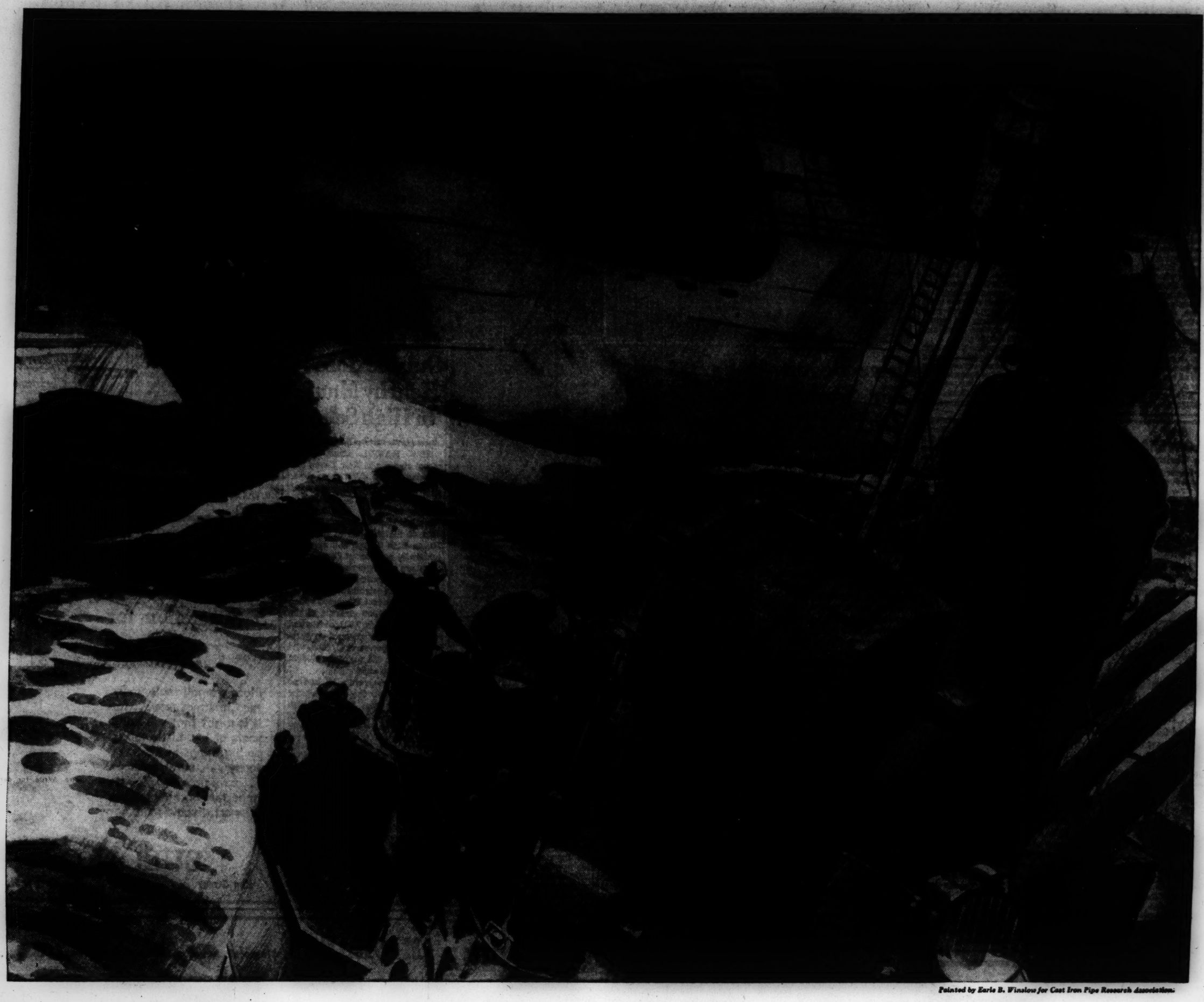

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Congress Seen In Danger Of Losing Powers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Delegation of legislative powers to Government agencies has progressed at such a rate recently that Congress stands in danger of losing its law making authority to bureaucrats, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) said.

In an address prepared for radio broadcast, the Senator said he believed three courses were indicated by the facts before us:

1. The executive arm of the Government should abandon the policy of expanding its powers by interpretation.

2. Congress should observe more care in delegation of powers by establishing definite standards and by exercising greater watchfulness over the use by bureaus of the powers it grants.

3. The executive branch, through bureau heads, and Congress, through its committees, should cooperate in the determination of policies and the preparation of rules and regulations under delegated powers.

He said Congress should enact speedily a pending bill for the judicial review of administrative decisions, such a law not applying to any special powers involved in the conduct of the war.

While Congressmen receive their commissions directly from the people, bureaus were created by Congress and the employees and officials appointed, he asserted. To many of these bureaus, he said, Congress has delegated "a substantial part of its legislative power."

Between Jan. 7, 1941, and April 12, 1942, the President issued 500 executive orders, written in private by anonymous experts without public hearings, Senator O'Mahoney said. Bureaus, he added, have written hundreds of regulations and orders affecting the daily lives of millions of citizens.

The Wyoming Senator termed war an executive and not a legislative function and said proposals that Congress should insist upon helping to manage the war "would serve only to promote confusion."

Second Reserve District Leads War Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—The Second Federal Reserve District has provided more than one-half of the nationwide subscriptions thus far officially reported in the government campaign to sell $9,000,000,000 of securities to finance the war, it was disclosed.

The Victory fund committee for the area calculated the district's total in the first five days was in excess of $3,000,000,000 against an aggregate for the country of $5,586,000,000, as announced in Washington by Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

A break down of the figures disclosed more than $2,000,000,000 of the amount subscribed came from non-banking investors, a figure slightly better than the average for the country as a whole.

A survey of banking houses which handle pension funds for some of the nation's largest corporate enterprises showed the managing committees had looked favorably upon the 2½ per cent Treasury bonds currently offered.

One bank committee decided to place about 95 per cent of current investable funds in that vehicle to the exclusion of all other types of obligations offered. The name of the bank and the pension fund could not be mentioned for reasons of policy, but its size and importance was emphasized by the fact the subscription totaled more than $15,000,000.

"If this bond bore a 2¾ per cent interest coupon instead of 2½," said one banker, "it would be safe to say virtually every pension dollar now idle would be put in it almost at once as well as enormous sums from other sources. The maturity and other features of the bond are fine for this type of fund."

Crude Oil Output Drops During Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 45,380 barrels to 3,841,845 for the week ended Dec. 5, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

For the first time this year, total production fell below the same period of the previous year. To December 5, total production was 1,291,351,490 barrels, compared to 1,293,037,590 barrels for the same period of 1941.

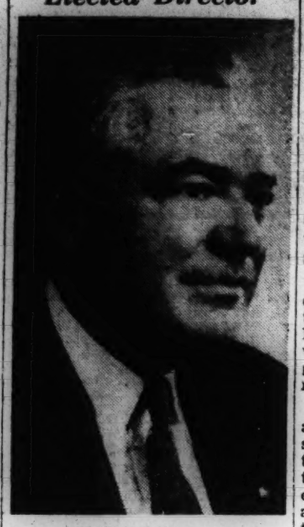
For the week, California production declined 21,000 to 714,250; Eastern Fields, 3,700 to 90,300; Illinois, 7,000 to 247,000; Kansas, 13,150 to 285,950; Louisiana, 8,950 to 316,450, and Oklahoma, 1,550 to 363,950.

In the Rocky Mountain States, production increased 4,065 to 126,780; Texas, 4,125 to 1,380,825; East Texas, 2,700 to 357,500, and Michigan, 700 to 59,100.

Debits at New Peak in Calif. Area

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank debits in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District in October were the highest in history according to Business Outlook published by the Wells-Fargo Bank of San Francisco. Debits at the 16 California clearing-house cities in October continued to run ahead of the same month last year by 18 per cent, while January-October, 1942, debits were 19 per cent above like 1941 figures.

Elected Director



Philip M. Morgan

Elected a director of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. Mr. Morgan is President of the Morgan Construction Co. of Worcester, Mass.

1941 Private, Federal Debt $185 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Private and Government net indebtedness increased 11 per cent to more than $185,000,000,000 last year, the Census Bureau reported.

The Bureau said that Federal Government indebtedness outstripped all other categories by rising 35 per cent. This reversed the pattern of 1940 when private debt for the first time since 1929 increased more than the public debt.

Of the total indebtedness in 1941 more than $120,000,000,000 represented private debt while the remainder constituted obligations of Federal, State and local government, the bureau said. Nearly $79,000,000,000 of the private indebtedness was long term, while the remainder was for less than a year.

Short term indebtedness of consumers increased rapidly during the first three quarters of 1941 but declined in the last quarter and showed a net rise for the year of only eight per cent.

Mortgage indebtedness against urban real estate increased only slightly during the year as did the long-term obligations of corporations.

Slight decreases in outstanding farm mortgages and the indebtedness of state and local governments were reported.

IBM Head Tells Workers High Taxes American Privilege

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., (AP)—Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machine Corporation, told company employees that high taxes are part of the "privilege" of American workers and should be paid without "complaining about it."

Mr. Watson also predicted a future of "higher wages and shorter working hours" in an address to 1,400 IBM shift workers at nearby Endicott.

Terming high taxes a just levy on high wages which he said the Government has permitted industrial employees to obtain, Mr. Watson declared "It is a privilege to live in a country where you can have that opportunity."

"With every privilege there is also an obligation," he added. "The obligation for the individual and the corporations which have had an opportunity in this country to make a lot of money is to repay for that privilege by paying taxes and not complaining about it."

Expressing his own belief in high wages, the IBM executive said:

"The next generation will see higher wages and shorter working hours which will come about through the genius of people who invent machine tools for us to work with and through the ability of men and women who handle the machines and tools in a way that will give better results."

N. Y. Security Traders Elect Officers for 1943

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — At the annual meeting of the Security Traders Association of New York, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, B. Winthrop Pizzini, of B. W. Pizzini & Co.; first vice-president, James F. Musson, of B. J. Van Ingen & Co.; second vice-president, William Porter, of Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Secretary, John S. French, of A. C. Allyn & Co.; treasurer, George Leone, of Frank C. Masterson & Co.

New directors elected were Joseph S. Nye of Freeman & Co., Thomas Moore of H. Hentz & Co., and Louis A. Gibbs of Laird, Bissell & Meeds.

Rate Reduction Order Halted

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has been enjoined from enforcing its nearly $5,000,000 annual gas rate reduction order against the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., pending a review of its findings by the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The court set May 14 to hear the case.

Steel Strikers End Walkout; Ward to Test Union Issue

By the Associated Press

In Johnstown, Pa., a 24-hour-old walkout which closed several Bethlehem Steel Company mills here ended late yesterday when representatives of 3,000 C. I. O. strikers voted to submit to arbitration a dispute over double pay for Sunday work.

The strikers, who had been producing plate for warships, yielded to a request by C. I. O. President Philip Murray that they return to work and seek settlement of their grievances through regular channels.

Paterson, N. J.—The 150 men and women of the second (night) shift at the East Paterson plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation went back to work last night, ending their one-day walkout over a stagger-shift schedule instituted to keep women employees from working more than six days a week in violation of the New Jersey labor laws.

Representatives of the strikers met with company officials and Dr. William L. Nunn, New Jersey conciliator for the War Labor Board, and then instructed the workers to return to their lathes. The conferees are continuing their efforts to settle the dispute.

Detroit—The No. 1 plant of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Company here, engaged in producing war material, closed yesterday after some 1,900 men walked out and a company official said the move apparently was in protest against failure of the War Labor Board to approve a wage increase.

Workers disregarded an appeal by Fred Williams, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) Local 208, that they return to their jobs.

Strike Called Off

Alton, Ill.: A threatened strike at the Western Cartridge Company was called off yesterday by the United Mine Workers, District 50, after the ammunition firm had agreed to comply with a War Labor Board order to reinstate 19 discharged union members.

The strike was to have begun today.

Washington: The Senate Civil Service Committee yesterday pigeonholed a bill to grant flat pay increases of 15 and 20 per cent to federal workers in lower salary brackets, and agreed to support a measure allowing time and a half overtime pay for work beyond 40 hours a week.

The sidetracked measure had been tentatively approved last Monday; yesterday's reversal of action was prompted by new controversies which arose in the meantime.

The measure would have provided increases of 20 per cent on all salaries up to $2,100 and 15 per cent on higher salaries, with a proviso that on a salary above $2,900 the 15 per cent would apply only to the first $2,900.

The 48-Hour Week

A dispute arose, however, on the question whether a mandatory 48-hour week should be written into the bill. It merely suspended the Saturday half-holiday but some Senators contended this would mean only a 42 or 44-hour week in some agencies.

Failing to resolve this dispute, the committee decided to support the over-time measure. However, William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, committee chairman, said there was only a "remote" chance that either bill would be enacted this year.

Washington: A majority of a War Labor Board panel yesterday recommended a 5½-cent an hour wage increase retroactive to June 1, for approximately 64,250 employees of the "Big Four" packing companies to "restore the traditional relationship" with steel wage rates.

The majority said the increase was justified under the "Little Steel" decision's provisions for adjustment of wage inequalities, although the packers already have received more than the 15 per cent wage increase which the board fixed in that decision as the cost of living adjustment.

Other recommendations by the majority included time and a half pay for work in excess of eight hours daily or 40 hours weekly and a maintenance of membership clause and a check off of union dues for the A. F. of L. and independent unions representing the employees.

Packing Workers Affected

Production and maintenance workers in 50 scattered plants of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co. were affected by the recommendation. Basic common labor wages in the industry now are 72½ cents an hour, the panel said, with average hourly rates ranging from 83.2 cents to 92.5 cents for men and 64.9 to 72 cents for women.

The panel also recommended submitting to union and management negotiation the questions of adjusting wage rates for individuals and job classifications, eliminating wage differentials among plants in different communities, and awarding a bonus for night work. The panel stipulated that any agreement on the night work differential should be retroactive to Nov. 1.

John B. Cuneo, panel member representing the employers, dissented from the recommendation for the wage increase, maintenance of union membership and the checkoff, charging the wage boost "directly contravenes the President's wage-freezing order of Oct. 3."

Arguments on the panel report will be heard by the board at a public hearing today and the board later may accept, reject or modify the recommendation.

In addition to Mr. Cuneo, the other panel members were N. P. Feinsinger, professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, representing the public; and D. R. Stewart of the C. I. O. Packinghouse Workers, Frank Columbus of the International Brotherhood of Swift Employees, an independent union, and P. F. Sullivan of the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, all representing the employees.

Washington: Montgomery Ward & Co. has given the War Labor Board its third serious test on the issue of union security.

The big mail order house, headed by Sewell Avery, challenges the board's authority to order it to sign an agreement containing a maintenance of union membership clause, an order which President Roosevelt has supported.

Lacks Enforcement Power

Although lacking any enforcement power of its own, the present board has not yet been defeated. In cases of defiance the President, as Commander-in-Chief, has come to its support with troops.

The common form of maintenance of membership, which most employer members of the board have come to accept generally, does not require any present or future employee to join the union. Those already in the union have 15 days to get out and are put on notice that if they don't get out in that time they bind themselves to stay in for the duration of the contract, usually a year. New employees may join or not, but if they join they are bound to stay in while the contract lasts.

Montgomery Ward and other opponents of union maintenance say it violates individual liberties. The board says it is a reconciliation of individual liberty and union security. Ward's contends that "liberty requires that an employee be free to join or to resign from a union without jeopardizing his livelihood" and that the order "required Ward's to interfere with the free choice of its employees to resign from the union" because Ward's would have to dismiss an employee who quit the union after the 15-day period.

Opponents of the clause also argue that a union member is subject to union penalties, even expulsion, and that in a case of expulsion the employer would be compelled to dismiss the worker. In such event, it is contended, there is an interference with individual liberty.

Question of Penalties

The question of union penalties, including expulsion, arose in the Montgomery Ward case. The union involved, the C. I. O. United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, said that under its laws a union member who was expelled had at least two opportunities for appeal and that meanwhile he could not be removed from his job. By the time the appeal possibilities had been exhausted, the union said, the contract with the management would have expired and the union, therefore, could not require the management to dismiss the accused worker.

Maintenance of membership, or union maintenance shop, called by Montgomery Ward and some others "a form of the closed shop," has evolved from the Government's search for a means to protect unions from disintegration under wartime restrictions; a quid pro quo, in a sense, for laying aside the strike weapon and accepting a ceiling on wages.

The WLB's first crucial test on the issue was in the Federal Shipbuilding case at Kearny, N. J. The company, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, had defied the old National Defense Mediation Board and the Navy took over the Kearny yards for a time. That was before Pearl Harbor. The present board last April ordered maintenance of membership written into the agreement with the union. The company, citing the war, complied.

A more recent test involved the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston. The company rejected the board's order and the military took over. A new management was installed.

Lone Star Gas Corp. Seeks To Sell Iowa Holdings

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Lone Star Gas Corporation asked the Securities and Exchange Commission for permission to sell the outstanding securities of Council Bluffs (Iowa) Gas Company to Raymond A. Smith of Council Bluffs, the nominee of John Nuveen, Jr., of Kenilworth, Ill., for $1,325,000.

The corporation said that it had been informed by Mr. Smith that he and Mr. Nuveen would sell the securities to the City of Council Bluffs if the voters of that city decide at a special election Dec. 9 to purchase the properties of the company.

Lone Star has been ordered by the commission to dispose of its Council Bluffs holdings.

J. C. Penney Sales Up 22 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of J. C. Penny Co. in November amounted to $49,426,241, an increase of 22 per cent over $40,417,272 in the like month of 1941. Sales in the first 11 months amounted to $426,953,042, an increase of 34 per cent compared with $318,051,604 in the same months of last year.

OPA Extends Food Products Freezing Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration emphasized that prices on butter, eggs, cheese and other food products previously fixed by a 60-day price ceiling freeze which expired December 3, continue exactly the same under a permanent regulation which replaced the temporary order on the day of its expiration.

The new regulation (No. 280) governs prices at the retail, wholesale and processor levels and covers, in addition to the items named, condensed milk, flour, cake mixes, canned citrus fruits and juices, corn meal, hominy, poultry (except turkeys), and fresh citrus fruits (at retail only).

The new regulation follows its predecessor in fixing the maximum price on these commodities at the highest level at which they were sold by each individual firm during the five-day period September 28-October 2, 1942.

This ceiling is to be replaced by specific dollar and cents ceilings at the processor's level as soon as possible. Fixed margins for wholesalers and retailers also will be specified. As such orders are issued, the commodities covered will be withdrawn from the permanent regulation.

Specific price orders already have been issued on onions, potatoes, turkeys and dry beans, food items which originally were covered by the temporary, sitxy-day freeze.

The new order provides that if any maximum price fixed by it is lower than the price set by a Department of Agriculture agreement or order, the department's price shall automatically become the seller's maximum. Under the Agricultural Marketing Act the department regulates the handling of milk and milk products, fruits, vegetables and nuts. The act sets minimum prices which must be paid farmers for milk.

Sales of mutton, one of the foods under the original freeze, are not covered by the permament order because "mutton will be covered under a special control to be issued shortly," OPA said. Sales of flour made from rye, buckwheat, rice, oats, corn, barley and potatoes — which also were under the freeze — are eliminated from the permanent ceiling also. The sale of flour made from wheat, however, is controlled by the new regulation.

The sale of raw fluid milk by farm co-operatives likewise was removed from price control because it falls under the classification of sales made by farmers.

Fuel Oil Supplies Heavily Drained By Recent Cold Snap

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy drains were made on the nation's fuel oil supplies during the cold spell last week, the American Petroleum Institute report showed.

Sharpest decline was in stores of industrial fuel oil, which were down 2,577,000 barrels on Dec. 5 at 75,219,000 barrels. This compared with 94,128,000 barrels a year earlier.

Household and light heating fuels decreased 1,076,000 barrels during the week to 48,663,000 barrels against 54,850,000 a year earlier.

The shrinkage in stocks was much heavier than normal, previous records showed, and compared with drops of 629,000 barrels in heavy fuel oil and of 195,000 barrels in light fuels in the corresponding week a year ago.

Gasoline stocks declined 2,920,000 barrels to a total of 75,934,000 while gasoline production was off 104,000 barrels from the previous week at 11,165,000 barrels. A year ago stocks were 87,840,000 barrels.

Daily average crude oil production was down 43,750 barrels from the previous week at 3,834,250 barrels compared with 4,107,950 a year earlier. Refinery operations at 78.3 per cent of capacity compared with 77.8 per cent the previous week.

Steel Workers Get Retroactive Wages

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10 (AP)—The 30,000 wage-earners of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation who come under jurisdiction of a recent directive of the War Labor Board tomorrow will receive retroactive pay totaling $3,000,000.

Those affected are at the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Aliquippa, Pa., works and the Otis works in Cleveland.

The company announced certain salaried employees also will receive retroactive pay of $10 per month from Feb. 15 to Aug. 31 and "equitable salary increases" will be made retroactive to Sept. 1. These payments will be made Dec. 18.

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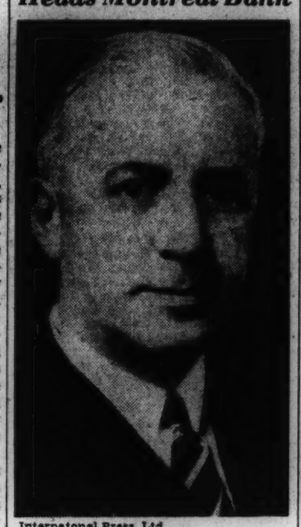

International Press, Ltd.

G. W. Spinney

Named President of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Spinney formerly was General Manager of the bank.

Telegraph Wartime Priorities System Is Expected Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—A telegraph wartime priorities system, such as that instituted Nov. 1 for long distance telephone calls, may be ordered in the near future.

The Federal Communications Commission has taken what an official admitted was a preliminary step when it issued a proposed report calling upon the telegraph companies to cease giving priority to certain types of messages which are marked "X" and "RX".

The official cannot be quoted by name but the FCC is known to have had the telegraph priority plan under consideration for some time. Presumably it would parallel the telephone plan.

The "X" telegraph messages relate to buy and sell orders on securities, grain and cotton exchanges.

The "RX" messages get a secondary priority and include those requesting funds, money orders, messages pertaining to shipment of perishable products, messages filed by financial institutions pertaining to transfer of money, quotations of investment offerings, messages addressed to passengers on trains and aircraft, and messages pertaining to the movement of aircraft.

The commission said in its proposed report that the application of the two symbols "to different types of messages without an extra charge therefor creates discrimination, preferences and advantages in favor of the customer whose messages are accorded priority in handling and discriminations, prejudices and disadvantages against the customer whose messages are paid for at the same rate but are not given priority."

Wickard Plans to Expand Food Dehydration Facilities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, the nation's new war food boss, will ask the War Production Board for a large pool of strategic materials to expand food dehydration facilities.

Aides of the Secretary said that future requirements for dried foods of the United Nations' fighting forces would exceed by far the present productive capacity, and consequently many new plants would have to be built.

The dehydration expansion program as planned by Mr. Wickard was described as follows:

1. The 1943-44 marketing season requirements of dehydrated fruits and vegetables will be about 400,000,000 pounds. This is fourfold the estimated production this season. A major part of this increased production may be obtained from the conversion of other food processing facilities, or additions to them.

2. Requirements of dehydrated meats will necessitate doubling of the present 60,000,000-pound annual capacity.

3. Requirements for dried eggs will require that 60,000,000-pound capacity be added to present facilities. Production this season is estimated at 240,000,000 pounds.

4. Requirements of dried milk estimated at about 515,000,000 pounds compared with 440,000,000 pounds this season. Of this total, 30 per cent will be for dried whole milk. Some new materials may be needed for this expansion.

Not For Civilians

Mr. Wickard also recommends that materials be made available for expansion of commercial freezing, packaging and storage of frozen vegetables.

Products turned out by the dehydration industry would not be available for civilians. Instead, they would be used to meet overseas needs of fighting forces and the Lend-Lease program because of their great saving in oceanic shipping space.

A former newspaperman once assigned to report the activities of the Agriculture Department may become food distribution chief under Secretary Wickard's new wartime food program.

He is 39-year-old Roy F. Hendrickson, now administrator of the department's Agricultural Marketing Administration, an agency which has been buying vast quantities of food for shipment abroad under lend-lease.

Associates of Mr. Wickard said Mr. Hendrickson was in line for appointment as Director of the Food Distribution Administration which will be set up under President Roosevelt's order conferring broad food control authority on Mr. Wickard.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The farther Allied troops smash, says a government economist, the tighter will Americans at home need to cinch their belts.

For as victory becomes closer, the gigantic task of feeding the populations of occupied countries will be added to the burdens of America's lend-lease.

Those were the highlights of an interview by Dr. Roland S. Vaile, former University of Minnesota professor, now director of the War Production Board civilian supply office's consumer goods division.

Food for Europe Needed

"If our North African campaign is successful," said Dr. Vaile, "and our troops go on into Italy and Greece, or push elsewhere into Europe, the task of feeding the populations of those countries will be ours. For a year, possibly, that will reduce further the supply for domestic consumption."

Dr. Vaile also said that movement of some foods may shortly be restricted beyond a radius of 500 miles from the point of origin.

"If there are restrictions," he said, "it is probable that those foods given preference will be those of higher caloric content. There should be no limit of any sort within a 500-mile area."

ATLANTA (AP)—A grocer from the vicinity of an Army camp told the House Small Business Committee he was unable to compete with the camp in purchasing fruit and produce.

The grocer, H. D. Sample of Macon, President of the Retail Grocers Association there, also voiced suspicions that someone was buying up available canned goods stocks and hoarding them against an increase in ceiling prices.

"I have not had an egg in my store in three days because I can't compete with Camp Wheeler under ceiling price regulations," Mr. Sample said. The Army camp outside Macon is paying 70 cents a dozen for eggs, he stated, considerably more than he is allowed to charge for them.

He also testified that many small meat dealers would be forced out of business because they were unable to compete with larger merchants in packing house dealings. He said he was paying 23 per cent more for meat than he paid in March when OPA ceilings went into effect.

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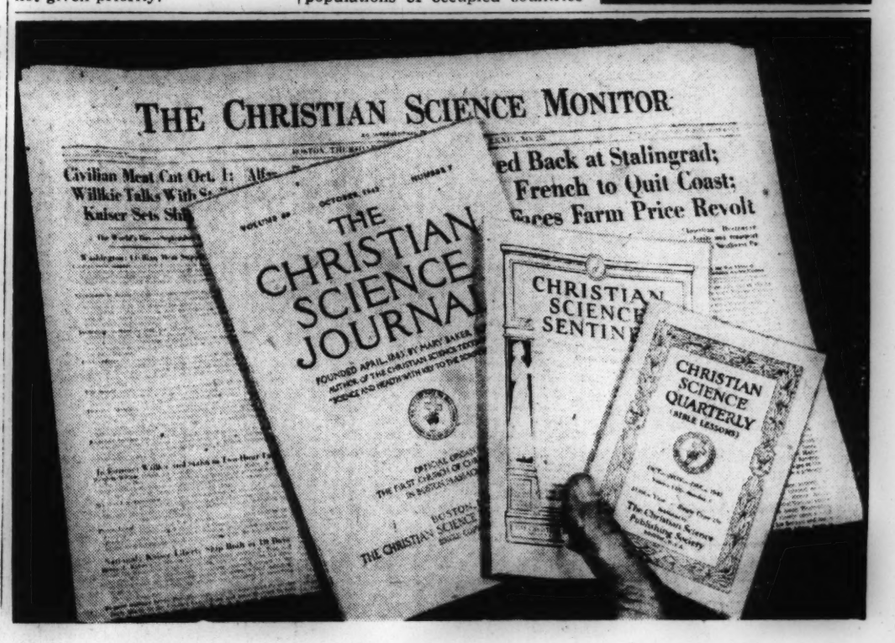

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 616,377
1942 volume to date 110,601,966
1941 volume to date 144,463,978

Stock Prices Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The stock market pattern continued a bit ragged today as few strong buying or selling incentives could be found in the general news budget.

While scattered favorites in industrial groups maintained a fairly firm position from the start, fractions were chipped away from many leaders and, near the close, minor losses were widely distributed. Rails were in the rear ranks most of the day without showing real weakness. A little profit cashing was reported in some of the climbers of Wednesday.

War developments, although hardly bearish, seemingly provided scant inspiration for commission house customers. Tax offerings still were negligible but the thought persisted that such liquidation might attain more momentum in the next week or so and many potential purchasers held off to see what would happen in this respect. Financial quarters, on the whole, believed such liquidation would be much less than in late years and talk of the usual year-end rally was a bolstering influence.

Except for blocks of low-priced issues, dealings were on the slow side throughout. Transfers were around 550,000 shares.

Johns-Manville was one of the few stocks to make a new year's top. Supported at intervals were Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Woolworth, Internatoinal Nickel, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft and U. S. Gypsum.

Among falterers were Sant Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Dow Chemical, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., J. C. Penny, United Aircraft, and Eastman Kodak.

In a spotty curb occasional improvement was recorded for Brewster Aero, American Gas, Gulf Oil, and Sherwin Williams. Pantepec and American Cyanamid "B" slipped and numerous shares held at yesterday's quotations.

Bonds Mildly Uneven

Fractional gains and losses were about evenly divided in the bond market today. In late dealings a slightly better demand appeared for some of the lower priced rail issues, including several loans of largely inactive due to preoccupation of dealers and bankers with the current drive to sell $9,000,000,000 of new government securities, more than half of which has been successfully placed.

Corporate loans ahead at one time or another included St. Paul General 4s, Rock Island 4s of '88, Columbia Gas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New Haven Convertible 6s, Northern Pacific 6s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

Unchanged or lower issues included American Telephone 3½s, Burlington 4½s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, Erie 4½s, Illinois Central 4s, New York Central 4½s and New York Steam 3½s.

Brazil 6½s and Rio de Janeiro 6½s were among South American loans moving higher in the foreign department.

U. S. Steel Control Of Roads Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved a request by United States Steel Corporation under which it will acquire direct control of 11 small railroads which now are controlled by subsidiaries.

The corporation told the ICC that it desired no change from indirect to direct control in order to effect certain savings.

The shortline roads are in Alaska, Utah, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Ohio.

The corporation intends to acquire the stock at the value at which they are carried on the books of the subsidiaries, a total of $6,252,297.

Firm Undertone In London Market

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The stock market held a firm undertone throughout today's session.

Industrials and tobaccos were the best on the advancing side, seconded by home rails, Kaffirs, and diamond shares. Oils were mainly inactive, but held a steady position.

British funds followed an even course along with Peruvian bonds.

Amalgamated Sugar Again Elects Eccles Chairman

OGDEN, Utah, (AP)—The Amalgamated Sugar Company board of directors, including Mr. M. S. Eccles of Washington, was re-elected at the annual stockholders' meeting. The board re-elected Mr. Eccles chairman.

The financial statement reported net earnings of $999,083 for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1942, with dividends of 50 cents per share paid on 690,000 shares of preferred and 40 cents per share on 690,000 shares of common.

The board declared dividends of 12½ cents on preferred stock and five cents on common for the first quarter of the new fiscal year, payable Feb. 1, 1943, to stockholders of record Jan. 16.

First National Stores

First National Stores reported for the quarter ended Sept 26 net profit of $591,175, equal to 72 cents a common share, against $663,878, or 81 cents a share, in the like quarter of 1941.

Leader Urges Industry's Own Postwar Plan

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Business and industry were urged today by Frederick C. Crawford, president-elect of the National Association of Manufacturers, to start planning for the postwar period rather than leave such plans to the Government.

Mr. Crawford's first major address since his election, prepared for delivery before the Union League Club of New York, paralleled in many respects the postwar suggestions Henry J. Kaiser, Pacific Coast shipbuilder, gave the N. A. M.'s Congress of American Industry last week.

Insisting upon management's rights to make "hard-hitting constructive criticism," Mr. Crawford said this could be mixed judicially with whole-hearted co-operation.

Wants World Trades

Mr. Crawford called for an "international concept of economics" and said management men must become world traders, "just as our politicians will have to become world statesmen."

"These United States must either accept that world position politically, socially, commercially and militarily, or break faith with those who valiantly lead us to victory," he said.

In his outline of what he called "management's responsibility," Mr. Crawford declared the United States must help guarantee that there will not be another world war.

"If this means big nation policing, I am for it," the new head of the conservative N. A. M. said. "despite the economic burden it will require to maintain an international police force.

"I believe that this nation must participate as well in the economic rehabilitation of our sister nations after the war is over.

"This, however, is not a policing job to be done by Government, but an opportunity and a job for private capital and initiative."

He said he believed business should start planning for the postwar period "right now, to the fullest extent possible without detracting from the war effort."

"Postwar reconstruction is going to be an expensive job both here and abroad," Mr. Crawford said. "Physical destruction must be repaired. War industries must be turned to more productive uses. American industry and the productivity of all other nations once again must be concerned with the primary task of creating better living standards.

"Government, having no money of its own, can supply the capital needed for this tremendous reconstruction job only by a crushing tax burden which will impoverish our people.

No New Order Without Consent

"Despite the altruism of the American people, I do not believe they will allow themselves to be thus impoverished. Especially so when private capital can do the job to the benefit of those in foreign lands and with profit, through prosperity, to every American citizen."

Mr. Crawford said he was convinced the American people "neither want a new form of Government and society imposed upon them without their consent, nor do they wish to impose our form of Government upon the reluctant citizens of other lands."

"We are fighting this war for freedom—for the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter and many which were ignored when that was drawn," he commented.

On the question of labor unions, Mr. Crawford said a common objective has increased war production but that on the other hand "we have not agreed, we will not, to co-operate with labor in encouraging the present trend toward compulsory unionism expressed in current policies of the War Labor Board."

"Man must have the right to work when he wishes, where he wishes, and at whatever trade he may desire without securing a work permit from either Government or any private organization," he added in his postwar outline.

"The fruits of his labor should not be denied him beyond a minimum in taxation for the essential purposes of Government. This includes those whose services are worth more than $25,000 a year."

Mr. Crawford also questioned briefly "a social security plan which anticipates every individual's need from cradle to grave and which persuades him that he need make no provision for his own protection," an interpretation which he said had been placed on the British plan outlined in the recent Beveridge report.

Federal-Mogul Borrows $1,500,000 Privately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Federal-Mogul Corporation announces the consummation at the end of last week of a term loan of $1,500,000 arranged by Goldman, Sachs & Co. with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The loan is evidenced by a 3¾ per cent note, due in quarterly installments of various amounts from Sept. 1, 1946, through Dec. 1, 1955.

The corporation is engaged primarily in the manufacture, both for original equipment and replacements, of bearings and bushings used in various industries including agricultural implement, automotive, aviation, diesel and industrial engines, and in the manufacture of marine propellers.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (y) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 60-55	109	109	109

New York City Bond

16 3s 80	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi Pr 5s 53st	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
6 Alb & Susq 3½s 46	62	61½	62
4 Ala Power 3½s 72	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	62½	62½	62½
27 Alleghany 5s 44 Mtd	90¼	90	90
10 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70½	70¼	70½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
35 Am & For P 5s 2030	73	72¾	73
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107	106⅝	107
46 Am T & T 3s 56	107¼	106⅜	106⅝
6 Am W W & E 6s 75	96⅜	96½	96⅜
4 Arm Del 4s 57	103	103	103
23 AT & SF 4s 95	111¾	111⅜	111¾
1 AT & SF aj 4s 95	91¾	91¾	91¾
16 AC Line cit 4s 52	71¾	71⅜	71¾
8 AC Line 4½s 64	61½	61¾	61¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29⅜	29½	29½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 B & O 1st mtg 4s st	58¼	58	58¼
10 B & O 95 st	29	29	29
16 B & O 95 st C	32¼	32	32
11 B & O 2000 st D	29	29	29
33 B & O 96 st F	29	28¾	28¾
32 B & O cv 60 st	23½	23	23
13 B & O 4s 48	57½	57	57¼
6 B & O PLE & WV 4s51st	48½	48¼	48½
18 B & O S W 50 st	36¼	36	36
9 B & O T C 4s 59	43½	43	43
4 Bang& Aroo cn 4s 51	60	59¼	60
2 Bang & Aroo cv 4s 51	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
10 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104½	104⅜	104⅜
13 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¼	104	104¼
9 Beth Stl 3½s 59	104½	104½	104½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102½	102½	102½
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Boston & Me 4½s 70	39¾	39½	39¾
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	99	98½	99
1 Buf R & P 5s 57 st	32½	32½	32½
15 Bur C R & No 5s 34	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Can Sou 5s 62	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Pac-4½s 46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	70	70	70
4 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103	103	103
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	53	53
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
22 Cen R N J 5s 87	17¼	16½	16¾
1 Cen RR N J 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Cen R R NJ 4s 87	15½	15½	15½
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	95½	95½	95½
26 C&O 3½s 96D	102¼	102	102¼
20 C & Alton 3s 49	16¼	16	16
18 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	72¾	72⅜	72¾
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	64½	64½	64½
11 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¼	80¾	80¾
1 CB&Q 4s 111 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 CB&Q 3½s 111 49	83	83	83
14 Chi&E Ill'nc 97	31¼	31	31
7 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	36½	36½	36½
5 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Chi I & L 5s 66	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
17 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	17½	17¼	17½
31 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅞	4¾	4¾
11 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	43	43	43
26 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43¼	43	43¼
12 CM&SP 4½s 89E	43¼	43	43¼
20 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42	41¾	41¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	40	40
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
45 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	32⅜	32½	32⅝
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3	2⅞	2⅞
8 Chi & NW 4s 87	32¼	32	32¼
3 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	32	32	32
10 Chi & NW 5s 87	30¾	30¼	30¾
36 Cin & P 4½s 52A	19	18¾	18¾
11 Cri & P cv 4½s 60	3¾	3¼	3¼
61 Cri & P 4s 88	31¼	31	31
40 Cri & P 4s 88 Ct Reg	29	29	29
72 Cri & P rfg 4s 34	18	17¾	18
1 Cth & Se inc 5s 60	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95½	95½
1 Childs Co 5s 43	46	46	46
18 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44⅜	44¼	44¼
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68½	68¼	68½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 ClecUnTerm 5s 73	65¾	65¼	65½
12 ClevUnTerm 4¼s 77C	71¾	71¼	71¾
14 Cle & So 4½s 80	21¾	21½	21¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	90½	90½	90½
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Colc&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 ComlMack inc 6s 49w	55	55	55
2 Comfwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104¼	104¼
14 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106¼	106½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28⅛	28⅛	28½
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	95	95	95
44 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55½	54¾	54⅞
8 D & R G 4½s 36	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
15 D & R G 4s 36	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
5 D & R G W 5s 55	3	3	3
6 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
10 D & R G West 5s 78	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
11 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63½	63½	63½
5 Erie 4½s 2015	53⅜	53¼	53¼
12 Erie 4s 95	89	88½	89
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	20½	20½	20½
34 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99	99½
5 Godrich 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103	103	103
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	81¼	81¼	81¼
9 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46G	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98⅝	98½	98⅝
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87¼	87	87¼
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	51	51	51
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102⅝	102½	102½
33 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41¼	41	41¼
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	46	45¾	46
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	50¼	50	50
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
27 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅛	44⅞	45
17 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41	40⅝	41
6 Ill Cen 5c 55	54⅝	54½	54½
15 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56	56	56
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44¼	44¾	44¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102	102	102
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26	26	26
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38¼	38	38
8 Int T&T 4½s 52	60¼	60	60
31 Int T&T 5s 55	64	63¾	63¾
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	57½	57½	57½
5 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
8 K C South 5s 50	69¾	69	69¾
5 K C South 3s 50	63¼	62¾	62¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 3½s 53	89	89	89
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	84½	84½	84½
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	79	78	78
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	68	68	68
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 51	43	43½	43
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51½	51¼	51¼
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33¼	33	33¼
2 Leh Val rfg 4½s 2003 st	30	28⅝	28⅝
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28	27¾	28
2 Lex2& East 5s 65	115	115	115
4 Libby McU&L 4s 55	105½	105	105
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	122	121¾	122¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77¼	77½	77½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	50	50
1 McCrary Strs 3¼s 55	105½	105½	105½
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	57	57	57
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	37½	37½	37½
3 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4½	4½
2 MSP&SSMar 4½s 49	1½	1¼	1¼
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 78	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
34 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	38¼	38¼	38¼
48 M-K-T 4½s 78	34	33¾	34
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	40	40
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¾	31¾	31¾
12 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101	100¾	101
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	74	74	74
3 New Eng T&T 5s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
15 NJ Pr & L 4½s 60	109½	109½	109½
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	78	77¾	78
1 NO Tex&Mex 5½s 54	55½	55½	55½
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	53	53	53
3 N Y & Putnam 4s 93	42½	42½	42½
1 NY & Queens 4s 2013	50¾	50	50
88 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45½	45	45¼
49 NYC cn 4s 98	48	48¼	48½
3 NYC 3¾s 46	98½	98½	98¼
2 NYC cv 3¾s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	59¾	59¼	59¼
1 NY Ch & StL 3½s 47	101	101	101
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65	65	65
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42½	42¾	42¾
25 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	34	34	34
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32	32	32
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 NY O & W gen 4s 55	17	17	17
15 NY Sus & W 3½s 65	106½	106¼	106¼
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¾	8¾	8¾
15 Niagara Falls P3½s66	109⅜	109½	109⅜
3 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	111	111	111
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102½	102½	102½
4 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74¼	74	74¼
1 Norf Sou 5s 56	124¾	124¾	124¾
80 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64⅜	64⅞
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¾	48⅝	48¾
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	72	71¾	71¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40	40
1 Ohio Ed 4½s 67	108½	108½	108½
12 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106⅞	106½	106⅞
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106	106	106
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	92	91¾	92
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
28 Pac G&E 4s 64	111¾	111½	111½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	104½	104	104
5 Pat&Pass Gas 5s 49	117½	117½	117½
4 Pen Co 4s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Pen Co&Ded 4½s 77	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
1 Pen P&L 4½s 74	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4 Pen P&L 3½s 69	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
120 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120	119½	120
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	96	96	96
1 Pen RR 4¼s 81	95½	95½	95½
7 Pen RR 4½s 84E	89¼	89	89¼
12 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89¼	89	89¼
19 Pen RR 3½s 52	91	90¾	90¾
19 Pere Marq 5s 56	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	56¾	56½	56¾
29 Phila Co 4½s 61	93¾	93½	93¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
150 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	12¼	12½	12½
112 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	35½	34¾	35½
11 Philip Morris 3s 52	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	89¼	89	89¼
10 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
15 Readg 4½s 97 A	76	75¾	76
3 Readg 4½s 79 B	76	76	76
32 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	87½	87	87½
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102	102	102
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	101	101	101
49 Rl Ark & La 4½s 34	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Rutland Pow 4½s 66	99	99	99
23 StLIM&SMcn&G 4s 33	76	75½	75½
4 StLIM&SMcn&G 33 ct	76	76	76
3 St L S F 5s 50 B	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
25 St L S F 4½s 78	18¼	18	18
2 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	17½	17½	17½
24 St L S F 4s 50 A	17¼	17	17¼
6 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	17¼	17½	17¾
4 St L Sw 4s 50 A ct	17¼	17	17¼
4 St L Sw 5s 52	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	27¾	27	27
7 St L SW 1st 4s 89	86	85⅞	86
3 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	64	64	64
15 St P&KC ShLA½s 41	15¾	15¾	15¾
46 Seab A L cn 6s 45	13½	13½	13⅝
16 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12¾	12½	12⅝
10 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24½	24½	24½
3 Sea-AlfFla 6s 35 A ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
2 Skelly Oil 3s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	107½	107½	107½
6 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¼	50½	50½
26 So Pac 4½s 69	51¼	50⅝	51⅛
26 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69½	68¾	68¾
40 So Pac cit 4s 49	71	70½	70½
12 So Pac 4s 49 reg	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 So Pac 3¾s 46	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
9 South Ry 6½s 56	92½	92½	92½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 South Ry gen 5s 56	88½	8 8	8 8
23 South Ry gen 4s 56	68⅛	68½	68⅜
7 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	39	38¾	38¾
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 61	105	105	105
5 Stand Oil N J 3¼s 83	104	104	104
1 Superior Oil 3½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 T RR A St L 4s 53	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65¼	65	65½
10 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64½	64½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64¼	63¾	63¾
9 Third Ave aj 5s 60	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 Third Ave 4s 60	60	59⅝	59⅝
7 Un Pac 3½s 80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Un Pac 3¼s 71	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	93½	93½	93½
21 Unit Drug 5s 53	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛
1 Un Stockyards 4¼s 51	94½	94½	94½
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	98	98	98
5 Va Pub Svc 3¾s 72	104	104	104
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	27	27	27
5 Wabash 4½s 91	32½	32½	32½
18 Wabash 4s 81	42¾	42½	42½
9 Wabash 4s 71	81¼	81	81¼
1 Walwrth 4s 55	94	94	94
11 West Shore 4s 2361	42½	42½	42½
11 Westn Md 4s 52	85¾	85½	85½
28 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	36	35¼	36
45 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36	35¼	36
6 Western Un 5s 51	86¾	86	86
12 Western Un 5s 60	82⅞	82½	82½
12 Western Un 4½s 50	84¼	84	84
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Wis Cen 4s 49	51	51	51
15 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98¾	98¾	98¾

Foreign Bonds

5 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	15	15	15
30 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74½	74½	74½
2 Argentine 4½s 71	95½	95½	95½
2 Argentine 4½s 71	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Australia 5s 57	79	79	79
7 Australia 4½s 56	74	74	74
1 Belgium 7s 55	99	99	99
42 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33	32½	33
42 Brazil 6½s 27-57	33	32⅜	33
13 Brazil C Ry 6½ 57	33	32¾	33
1 Buen A 4½s 77	66¼	66¼	66¼
14 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Canada 5s 67	97	97	97
45 Canada 2¼s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chile 6s 60	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60	17½	17½	17½
2 Costa Rica 7s 51	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Cuba 4½s 77	73¾	73¾	73¾
30 Denmark 6s 42	53½	53½	53½
6 Mex Rv asd 2033	14½	14½	14½
1 Norway 6s 43	100	100	100
1 Norway 4½s 58	81½	81½	81½
1 Norway 4s 63	77½	77½	77½
3 Pernambuco 7s 47	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Porto Alegr 8s 61	15	15	15
5 Porto Alegr 7½s 66	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 Queensld 6s 47	88	88	88
16 Rio de Jan 8s 46	16	15¾	16
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	14¾	14½	14⅝
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	16½	16¼	16⅜
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	16	16	16
3 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	32¼	32½	32½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62	62	62
20 Urug ai 3¾s&4¼s79	62½	62½	62½
7 Urug 4¼s 78	63¼	63¼	63¼
9 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	66½	65½	66½
1 Wrsaw City 7s 58	11	11	11

Total today 3,542,900, previous day 6,112,500, week ago 9,119,800, year ago 10,031,500, two years ago 9,927,100, Jan. 1 to date 2,167,784,250, year ago 1,983,899,250, two years ago 1,543,656,950.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅛	8⅛
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	9⅛
American Hardware Co	20½	22½
American Manufacturing	25	28
American Mnufac 5 pf	70¾	
American Wringer Co		31th4t
†Amockeag Company	20¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	67¾	..
Appleton Company	30¾	33½
Appleton Company 7 pf	100	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3¾
Arlington Mills	38¾	41¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	33¾	36½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	14½
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	20¼	22¾
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	10¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	55¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅝	19
Boston Woven Hose&Rubber	31½	34
Brown Co	1¼	1¾
Brown Co pf	18¼	21
*Campbell A S Co Inc.	4¼	5¼
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	25¾	28½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11¾	13½
Crowell-Collied Pub Co	16¼	18
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¾	22½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Draper Corporation	56½	60½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	12⅝	14¾
Eastern Corporation	4	5
Eastern Corporation pf	16½	18
Exolon Co	8¼	9¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅝	13
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	40¾	44
Fruit of the Loom	10¼	12¾
General Fire Extinguisher z s	11⅝	13
General Machinery	23½	26
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10½	11¾
Goodall Worsted Company	28½	31¼
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	73¾	78
Graton & Knight Co pr fp	25¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	25	27½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
*Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9¼
Hevwood-Wakefield Co	8¾	9¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14½	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	22½	24¾
International Machine Tool	6½	7⅝
Keith George E Co	18¾	..
Kendall Company	6¾	8¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	15¾	18
Landers Frary & Clark	26½	28¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	39¼	42
Ludlow Mfg Associates	92½	97½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	45¾	49
Merck & Co	27¾	30½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	111	116
Merrimack Manufacturing	15¾	18¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¾	76¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8¾	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3½	4½
Nashua Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	49¾	..
Nashua Manufacturinfi Co	16¼	18½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48¼	50
Nashua Manufac Ct 2d uf	15¾	18

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	$300	
First National (2)	37¾	39¾
Merchants National (12)	307	322
†New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (3)	39½	44½
National Shawmut (1)	17½	19½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	113	123
State Street Trust (8)	225	250
United States Trust (.50)	7½	8½
United States Trust pf (.80)	13½	15
Webster & Atlas (3)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	34	36½
Continental Illinois (4)	78½	80¼
Pennsyl

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, December 10, 1942

A Thursday Page

Mounted Messenger

By Cornelia Meigs
Author of "Vanquished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Scarlet Oak," etc.

Chapter Two

Old Reuben was raking straw before the shed, when Prudence came dashing through the gate. Since her mother was away from home, anything that could be done to get Tom home must be of her planning.

"Quick, Reuben, we must harness the colt. I will get him out of the stall but I can't reach the harness on the peg."

Reuben stopped his raking and looked at her. "Where be you going?" he asked carefully.

"Into the town, it doesn't matter, oh, just get the harness down." It was true that she had never seen Reuben move quickly. Yet surely, surely he could do it now.

But nothing could move Reuben into making haste. He leaned his rake carefully against the wall, and moved with his slow toddling steps to the door of the harness room. He stopped on the threshold. "Does your mother know of this? Would she think it was right?"

"She doesn't know. She would think it was all right, O Reuben, hurry, hurry. I have to find Tom for Mr. Franklin. I have to go into the city. And you're coming with me."

"Not me." Reuben could be as stubborn as he was slow. "She told me to get the straw raked before she got back, and raked it's going to be. And you hadn't ought to go alone. The missus wouldn't like it." He did, however, reach down the harness and bring it out to her, helped her throw the straps over the back of the nervous prancing colt. She slipped on the bridle, fastened the traces. She had raced Tom so often in seeing who could harness the most quickly, that she was quick as a flash now. Reuben's obstinacy had softened a little by the time she was finished.

"You hadn't ought to go alone," he repeated. "But Sarah Rawson just went down the road with her eggs on her arm, she told me her horse was being used and she was carrying them to a customer on Chestnut Street. She'd be glad to give you her company."

No Time to Hesitate

Prudence had never driven the colt alone, it was always Tom's strong hands that held the reins, or her mother's skillful ones. But this was no time to hesitate. She clambered into the high seat, braced her feet steadily against the wild jerk that would come when Reuben let go of the animal's head. They were out through the gate in a sharp swing that almost upset them, and down the empty road. There was, fortunately, a half mile of straight smooth going, where the colt could lose his first speed and enthusiasm, before she pulled up beside Sarah Rawson, in her wide skirt and black bonnet, plodding along steadily with the heavy basket on her arm She climbed in willingly and set the basket between her feet. But when they started off again, with another rush, the good lady said with some anxiety, "Are you really going over the ferry? And with that wild creature?"

"He won't be so wild when we get to the ferry," Prue asserted stoutly, though her own heart quailed a little at the thought. She urged the high spirited animal to his top speed as they spun down the road, bumping and jolting until Sarah Rawson cried out to have mercy on the eggs. As they came down the slope to the slip where the ferry came in, he had enough energy left to cut a wild caper or two at the sight of the broad square boat coming across the water toward him. A tall awkward young man, who was waiting to speak to the ferryman, took him by the bridle and spoke to him quietly.

"He's over gay for you to be handling, miss," he said to Prue. "Isn't he the horse I've seen Tom Wetheral drive?"

Prue nodded. "Do you know Tom? He's my brother. I'm looking for him."

"I know him. I saw him over in the city, within the hour, nor did I like the look of the man he was talking to. I'm glad you're going to fetch him home."

"If I can," Prue said under her breath.

The ferry boat was in, the young man led the horse on board and, though perhaps he had not meant to make the crossing again, he stood by and held him until they reached the other side.

Philadelphia Traffic

The colt was fairly quiet now and they rattled away over the cobblestones of Market Street, where the stalls were being emptied and the people packing their wares to go home. As she threaded the way neatly among carts and wagons and the tall carriages and sleek, long-tailed horses belonging to the Philadelphia rich, yet Prue was looking eagerly to right and left, drawing up at a corner where there was a knot of men in close talk, hurrying on when she thought she saw a familiar figure hurrying ahead. They were well down Market Street, and Sarah Rawson was gathering up her basket to get out, when Prudence pulled up the colt and gave a sudden cry, "There he is."

Tom was standing beside a tall, stoop-shouldered man with so rough and hard a face that Prudence felt a shiver run over her at the sight of it. The two were mending the trace of the big wagon that stood at the curb, piled high with freight and baggage and with four dejected looking horses in front of it. A brown faced woman in a shabby shawl sat on the tall seat. She gave Prue a sharp, hostile look as the colt stopped alongside.

"Come," she said to the two men below. "Can't we be off. It will be dark before we get out of the town."

Prudence was down from the seat, her hand on Tom's arm. "You must come home," she said.

The woman leaned down from the seat, her voice shrill. "You can't stop him now. We've waited for him. He's given his word." The man beside the horses growled out:

"We won't let him out of it now."

Prudence looked about her wildly. Three against her, and two of them grown up. Sarah Rawson had got down with her precious basket of eggs, she was going to have no part in such an affair. But Prudence knew one thing, that there was a certain word, a certain name, that was magic in this city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Franklin's Message

"Tom come home," she said again. "Mr. Franklin has sent me to fetch you."

Tom turned fully to her now. "Say that again," he ordered sharply.

She explained, the words tumbling over each other. Here was a task to be done, exciting duties to perform, the journey westward just the same. And Mr. Franklin to stand by him, Mr. Franklin, the new postmaster for all the colonies with Tom for his postboy. Tom looked at the man and the woman on the wagon. She had fallen into silence, but he was still grumbling something deeply about "keeping his word."

"I did not give you my word," Tom declared. "You always said that if an older and a stronger man came along you would hire him and leave me behind. Twice you have threatened that you would not take me. So now I am free to go my own way."

He walked away with Prudence to the cart, helped her up, took his seat and picked up the reins. He spoke only once before they came down to the river. "I wonder how you got across the ferry with the colt," he said.

"I had to," Prudence replied simply.

Prue was always to remember that drive home after they left the ferry, between the level fields, with the sunlight all gone and the stars showing faint overhead. The colt, with his master's hands on the reins, moved quietly, his head jogging; the trees showed like ghosts beside the way and they walked into pools of darkness where the shadows of the big trunks fell.

Everything was going to be different after this, Prudence knew, the quiet, uneventful time when they had been children on the farm together had come to an end. But Tom was to have what he wanted, work that his adventurous spirit craved, while she and her mother would abide at home and wait for him to come back.

Bustle at the Farm

They came up the long, gentle rise in the road, and saw Mr. Bartram's house showing low and gabled among the trees. The lights of their own farm were to be seen on the ridge of ground beyond. At Mr. Bartram's gate a patient brown horse was still tied, Mr. Franklin's horse, marking the fact that Mr. Franklin was waiting for Tom within.

Prudence was right in believing that quietness was at an end, for through the next three days there was nothing but bustle and preparation at the Wetheral farm. Tom's clothes must be looked to, the colt must be reshod, the saddle repaired and straps attached to fasten the mailbags. Mr. Franklin had looked with favor not only on the boy but on the horse, he would take both Tom and the red colt into his service.

It had been arranged that Tom's first journey should not be to the west where the post route was still untried. For the first expedition he was to ride north with Sam Yarmouth, the lean, middle-aged man whom Mr. Franklin had been sending to Boston for some time. Tom was to learn, in his company, how the mail was to be distributed, and how the appointed errands were to be carried out.

Tom was quite willing. He had never been on the Boston post road, and travel to Massachusetts seemed like a far and adventurous journey. On the last morning, when everything was ready, he said suddenly to his sister,

"Sit down and write a letter for me to carry."

"But who shall I write it to?" Prudence asked blankly. She had not written half a dozen letters in her whole life.

"Oh, there's Cousin Arabella Wetheral who lives in Roxbury," Tom answered. "Mother is always saying that she wants you to write to her, and I don't think you have in a twelvemonth. But make some haste, for Sam Yarmouth will be round in twenty minutes. Mr. Franklin is at Mr. Bartram's again today and told us to meet him there at seven o'clock precisely."

Letter for the Post

So Prudence, with much scratching of the quill pen and much knitting of her brows, got through a letter to Cousin Arabella in Roxbury, which said very little more than that they all sent their love and that the letter was to be carried by the hand of her brother Tom, wasn't that exciting? While Tom was putting it into his pocket and kissing his mother goodbye, Prudence thought suddenly that, since he must stop to see Mr. Franklin and since the path across the fields was shorter than the road, she could say goodbye to him there, at the last moment before he rode down to the ferry. He would like to see her waving goodbye as he crossed the river.

Tom and the red colt were both of them impatient, so that she very nearly did not arrive in time. As she came up the path she saw that he was standing by the cypress tree with Mr. Franklin, while Sam Yarmouth and Mr. Bartram had withdrawn to a little distance, as though these two were in private talk. Indeed, she saw Mr. Franklin speak so close to his ear that it must have been almost in a whisper and she saw her brother draw back, in surprise and a little dismay, at this last instruction which had been given him. But Mr. Franklin, speaking aloud now, was firm and reassuring.

"I know you can do it. I have chosen you because I think so. It is the real reason why I bend my whole spirit to this undertaking, for more than just for the purpose of distributing letters and news through the colonies. Learn all you can of Sam, leave the letters at the Greenwood Coffee House at the end of your journey, but then go and ask at the Boston State House for one Mr. Abram Penrose and say that you have a special message from Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia."

He shook hands with Tom gravely, wished him luck, and then turned to give some directions to Sam Yarmouth. Tom came down the path to Prudence. She asked him an anxious question. "What did he want of you, Tom, that makes you look so troubled?"

"It does not trouble me, except that it is of such importance," he answered. "I cannot tell you what it is, until I have proved that I could carry out my share—No, I can tell you nothing. Goodbye, Prudence."

"You must have courage, my dear," Mr. Franklin told her. "It is his part to go adventuring, and yours to wait bravely until he comes home again. In ten days from now, at the most two weeks, you will see him riding up to the door."

Six days were gone, and seven. It was on the evening of the eighth when they had just lighted the candles and drawn the curtains that there was a loud knock at the door. Prudence flew to open it, with wild hopes in her heart. Was it Tom? No, he would have come bursting in, his face bright, his words coming in a torrent. She lifted the latch, it was Sam Yarmouth standing there alone, his horse pawing and jerking at the post where he was tied.

"You'll want tidings of your brother," Sam said in his thin, dry voice. "Well, I bring them, and a letter besides. The young hot head would not give heed to my advice, and he has gone onward when any wise man would turn back. The upper reach of Stony River was in flood when we came to it and a storm of wind and rain coming down. We lay all night at the inn beside it, hoping that it would drop, but in the morning it had risen still higher and all the other rivers in the neighborhood the same."

He was fumbling in his pocket for the letter and Prudence had to urge him to finish. "But Tom—what did he do?"

"Not even a carrier of the mail is bound to go on when it means the peril of his life," Sam Yarmouth insisted. "I told him as much and that I was going back, but he would not listen. He sat down and wrote this letter for you, and I came away. Here it is."

Prudence took the letter in her trembling hands. Her first letter by the new post was not to be in the thin spidery writing of Cousin Arabella Wetheral, but in her brother Tom's bold, square hand.

"My dear Sister. We have had a glorious journey so far, such rugged country, such wild, hilly roads, so much to see and to hear. Now Sam, the careful soul, is bound that he will turn back, but I am going onward. I must carry out the special errand that Mr. Franklin laid upon me. I am going down to the river now, it is running bank high, a fine sight with the rain lashing it into muddy foam. Never doubt that I shall pass over safely. Your brother Tom."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Prudence Wetheral had just dashed back to the farm to carry out a plan for fetching her brother, Tom, from Philadelphia. Tom had told her that afternoon that he was leaving home, going to seek adventure in the west with a man named Giles Rickman. Perplexed about Tom's sudden decision, made in his mother's absence, Prudence went to seek advice from John Bartram, the botanist, who was a neighbor. There she met Benjamin Franklin, discussing the difficulties of getting reliable postboys for his new mail routes. Prudence spoke of her brother, and Mr. Franklin told her to send for Tom at once.

Through courtesy of the Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration, Washington, D.C.

"Apple Harvest," by Auriel Bessemer

Mainstay of German Air Might

Know Your Fighting Aircraft—7

By Freeman Cleaves

The Heinkel HE. 111, slim but grim-looking instrument of war, is a mainstay of the German Air Force. It helped to conquer Poland, Norway, and the Low Countries, and it bombed the French tank corps to destruction in the Battle of France. England and Russia are all too familiar with the devastating work of this twin-engined, long-range heavy bomber.

Different versions of the craft vary in detail, but here we have a long-wing monoplane carrying a six-man crew and mounting five or six machine guns. The leading edge is straight as far as the engine nacelles, then is tapered to rounded tips. The straight trailing edge curves in to meet the fuselage. Two Junkers Juno liquid-cooled engines are housed in the engine nacelles. The streamlined fuselage has a gunner's "blister," or streamlined turret, on top, and a gunner's "dust bin," or cupola, on the bottom. The pilot and radio operator sit inside a transparent nose. Tail surfaces are elliptical.

The Heinkel heavy bomber first appeared in 1935. This more recent type has a span of 74 feet 3 inches and a length of 54 feet 6 inches. To construct a model to a scale of 1 to 72 with a span of 12⅜ inches the following materials are needed:

Fuselage block—1¼ inches by 1¼ inches by 9¼ inches. Wing strip—⅜ of an inch by 2⅝ inches by 12½ inches. Tail piece—3/32 of an inch by 1¾ inches by 6 inches. Nacelles (two)—⅞ of an inch by 1 inch by 3½ inches. Gun housings—¼ of an inch by ¾ of an inch by 2½ inches. Spinner—5/16 of an inch dowel.

The template patterns shown here are of a scale of 1 to 144. To enlarge them to a scale of 1 to 72, trace the patterns through carbon paper into a sheet of graph paper, then enlarge the dimensions by drawing them on other sheets of graph paper using two units of measurement for each unit on the first sheet, thus doubling the given size.

Next Thursday we shall build a Mitsubishi 96, long-range bomber of the Japanese Navy, which opened war upon the United States at Manila.

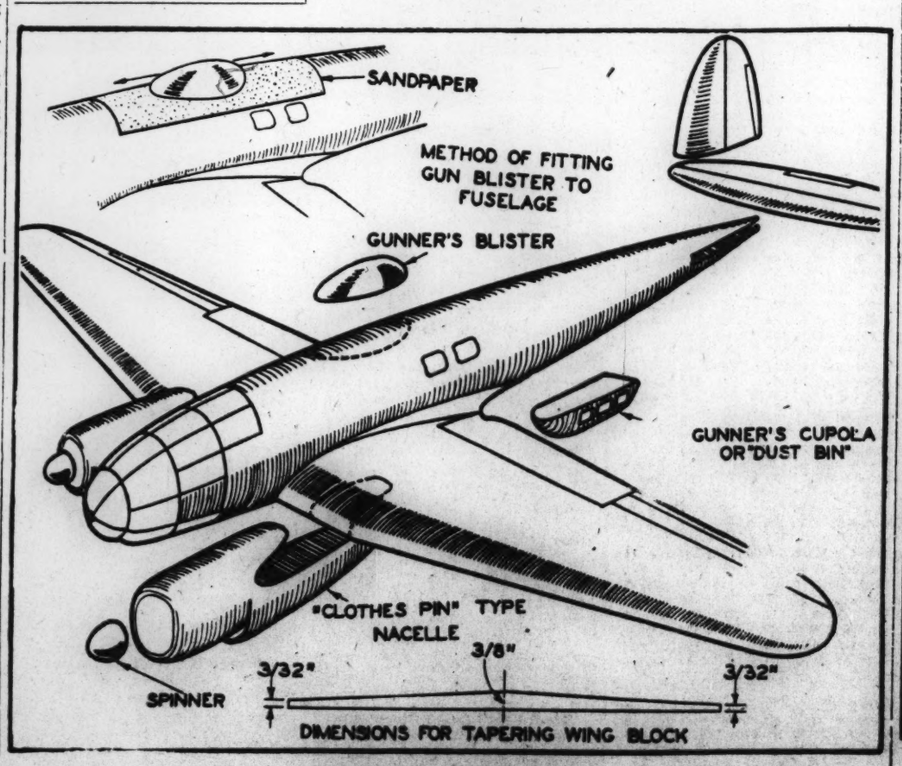
(This is the seventh of a series of 12 articles that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Do You Need Help?

In this series, are the bombers and fighting airplanes that many boys and girls who read the page For Young People wrote in to ask us to publish. We hope you are enjoying building them.

If you run into any problem, or need more information about building the models, write to us. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letters to:

Model Airplanes
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts



Assembling the Heinkel HE. 111

Books for Your Christmas!

Book Reviews

Holidays in Norway

A beautiful gift book—a delightful book to read at Christmas—is "Happy Times In Norway" by Sigrid Undset, with jacket and end-leaf paintings by Norman Reeves. (Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.) This distinguished writer, who made her home in Oslo until the German invasion, is now living in America and recalls in this moving story her own happy family life before war came to Norway.

Lovingly she re-creates the childhood days of her own two boys, tells of their distinctive Norwegian Christmas festivities, of other national holidays and customs, family reunions, story-telling, games and sports. There is genuine charm, quiet humor and reality in these endearing family pictures and we sense the beauty of the outdoor scenes as Madam Undset writes of winter, Maytime and summer activities.

She has made for all time a record of those vanished days when her beloved country was a land "where human dignity and integrity were cherished, where friendliness, happiness and charity were considered the best things in life." There is no bitterness expressed in her book but there is confidence in the future. Of this the author says: "Norwegians shall have their country back again, free and swept clean of the forces of evil. . . . And on that day when we can again hoist the Christmas sheaves of grain at our front doors, we will finally know that Happy Times in Norway have returned to the land of our forefathers and our children."

Poetry and Pictures

A lovely Christmas gift book for those who like poetry is Frances Frost's "Christmas in the Woods," (Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $1). Pictures by Aldren A. Watson match the beauty of this short poem and interpret the winter woods and the shy creatures who dwell there.

"Away In a Manger," an anthology of Christmas poetry selected and illustrated by Jean Thorburn, (Oxford University Press, New York and London. $1), includes familiar selections and other less well-known verses. For this wartime Christmas, it is an appropriate book. Pictures and selections are appealing and convey the quiet observance of the season with emphasis upon the reverent, rather than the festive mood.

Girls' Careers

"A Star For Ginny," by Phyllis A. Whitney, with pictures by Hilda Fromm-Bo..., (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2), is a story in which a young illustrator leaves a small town to work in the book department of a large Chicago store, hoping to gain experience and information about the various types of illustration used in children's books. Ginny had to learn her lesson—"to hitch her wagon to a star" and still do good work in the job at hand. The working out of a well sustained plot and a romance provides plenty of suspense and interest for older girl readers.

"The Blueberry Muffin," by Mary Wolfe Thompson, (Longmans, Green and Co., New York and London. $2), tells of Priscilla Bentley, a city girl just out of high school with no funds for her college education, and how she works out her problem at Aunt Cilla's tearoom in the country. Her experience at The Blueberry Muffin opens up the opportunity to master tearoom management, and Pris finds her real vocation.

There is reality in this well-told tale as well as good characterization, and girls will learn, as they read, that success comes only after preparation and hard work. Pris had happy times, however, as well as struggles.

An Eye for a Horse

For lovers of fine horses there's a distinguished book, an appropriate gift book, "Thoroughbreds," (The Macmillan Company, New York and London. $2), written and illustrated with remarkable sketches of individual horses by C. W. Anderson. The artist-author states in his preface: "When the eye and mind have dwelt too long on treachery, cruelty, and brutality it is good to see in a fine horse those qualities so essential in times of stress—courage, strength, and unconquerable pride." In an interesting text he gives some of the basic accepted principles of judging horses. He says "an eye for a horse" is not a gift but something acquired by many years of intelligent observation and experience.

Boys and Adventure

"Top Kick: U. S. Army Horse," by Helen Orr Watson, with illustrations by Bernard Garbutt, (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2) tells the story of Top Kick—from the time he was foaled in an Army Remount Depot, through training necessary to make him a good cavalry horse, on to his adventures in the Philippines. There, just prior to General MacArthur's withdrawal to Bataan Peninsula, he saves the life of Lieutenant Bayley.

His is a colorful career, from the time he jumped over the pasture fence when he was only two weeks old—and earned the name he lived up to ever after—to the day he became the warhorse. After bombs fell on Pearl Harbor, he went into active service, where Lieutenant Bayley and he proved themselves to be good soldiers. Mrs. Watson, the author, is the wife of an Army Colonel. Her thorough knowledge of army life and her own love of horses make her story a live and convincing one.

Boys will thrill to John Tunis's fine book, "All-American," with pictures by Hans Walleen, (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2), for it is not only an exciting, authentic football story but also gives a stirring account of how a group of high school mates met the situation when another school team refused to play their football team unless their star player, a Negro, was withdrawn.

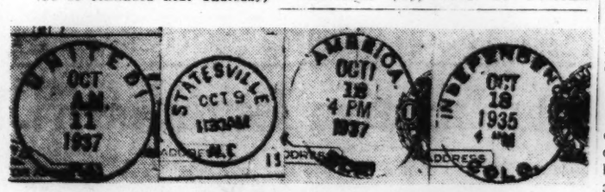
Here's an excellent sport story and here, too, is an instance where young people courageously stand out for democratic principles in handling a problem common to many communities in the United States today.

Christmas Horn Book

The November - December issue of The Horn Book, a magazine of distinction devoted entirely to books and reading for children and young people, carries a genuine Christmas tang. We miss its customary holiday cover, but it has a rich cargo of Christmas features. Among the most notable are "Light the Candles!" a 10-page list for Christmas reading, compiled by Marcia Dalphin, including stories and poems, legends, carols, plays and pageants; Cornelia Meigs's translation of "Le Bon St. Florentin," by Uncle Hansi; the "Book List," by Alice M. Jordan, a regular Horn Book feature, presenting a 17-page list of annotated titles, selected from the new books for children and young people.

This magazine is published six times a year by The Horn Book, Inc., 264 Boylston St., Boston. Single copy, 50 cents. Subscription price, $2.50. Postage free to all countries.

Florence Bethune Sloan.



These United States

Postmark Scrapbook

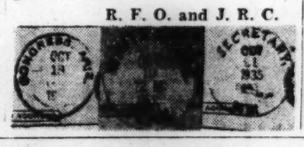
We are all thinking a great deal of the United States just now—as well as the other countries of the United Nations. It is pleasant, therefore, to celebrate the occasion with postmarks.

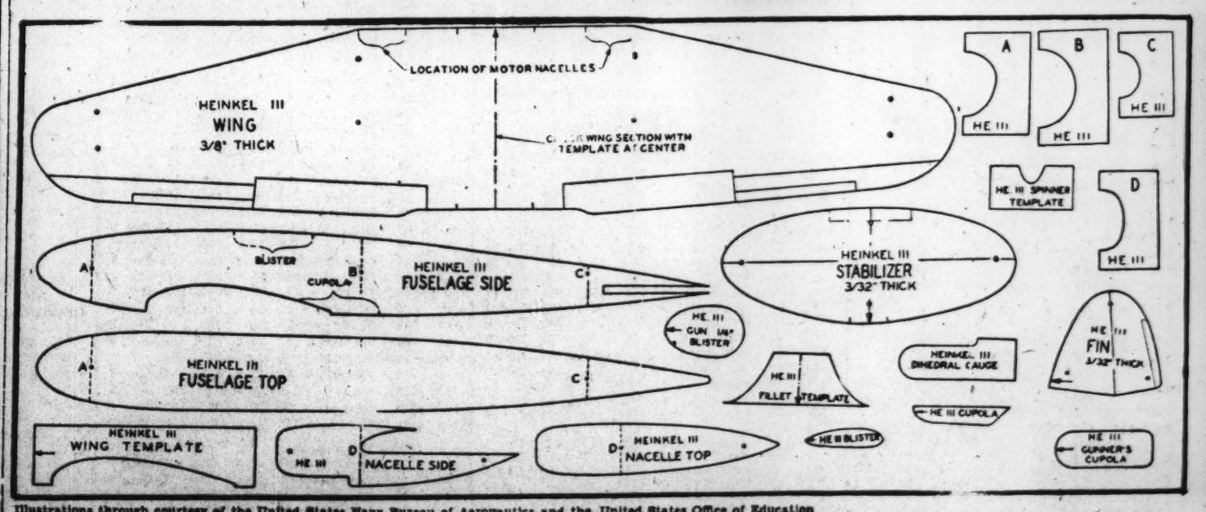
Have you seen what we might call "patriotic postmarks?" You may, if you know where to look for them. Indeed, you may work up an interesting patriotic page for your postmark scrapbook.

In Pennsylvania, you will find a post office called United, and in another Atlantic coast state, North Carolina, one that is called Statesville. In Alabama, there is America, and in Colorado, Independence.

There are some postmarks that pay tribute to the government in Washington, too. In Arizona you will find a post office called Congress, and in Tennessee, one called White House. In Maryland, there is Secretary, which reminds us of an official of the Federal government.

R. F. O. and J. R. C.





Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the United States Office of Education

for the Heinkel HE. 111

Jury Rejects Charges Naval Probe Blocked

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 10 (AP) —A Federal grand jury reported today it had found "wholly unwarranted and without any basis in fact" charges by United States Commissioner Sidney E. Friedman that Government agents were "hamstrung" in their investigation of reports of fraud and bribery at the $40,000,000 naval supply depot at Mechanicsburg.

The depot is the chief supply base for ships operating on the East Coast and also for material designed for overseas shipment.

The jury, in a presentment to Judge Albert L. Watson, coupled its findings with a recommendation that "persons holding positions of public trust should be held fully accountable for irresponsible and unwarranted accusations that tend to disrupt and destroy national unity and to ampair the confidence of the people in the impartial administration of justice."

No Indictments Returned

"In order not to handicap the investigation which is continuing," the jurors added," no indictments are returned at the present time."

Judge Watson termed the presentment "very gratifying to the court," and mismissed the jurors until early in January.

The grand jury was convened Dec. 7 after Mr. Friedman made his accusation in a newspaper interview, in which he also declared there was "a solid basis in fact in reports of "wholesale theft, bribery, and embezzlement" in the construction of the 800-acre project.

Attorney General Francis Biddle termed the charge ridiculous. Spokesmen for the Justice Department also denied Mr. Friedman's allegation that an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Naval Intelligence officers had been suppressed.

Of Major Importance

Instead, they said, the F. B. I.-Naval Intelligence investigation had shown the case to be of such major importance that it was turned over to the war frands unit of the Jutsice Department.

Mr. Friedman was a witness before the grand jury.

"The grand jurors find," the presentment said, "that the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Department of Justice with its investigating agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have acted in the closest co-operation in expeditiously conducting the investigation from its inception in Septemebr, 1942.

"The grand jurors feel that it is their duty to advise the public that the recent highly publicized accusations impugning the integrity of the Department of Justice, the Navy Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the United States Attorney's office for the Middle District of Pennsylvania were wholly unwarranted and without any basis in fact. . ..

"The grand jury has already taken action in a number of matters. In order not to handicap the investigation, which is continuing, no indictments are returned at the present time."

Portland Takes Steps To Avoid Fire Hazards

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 10 (AP) —The City Council ordered all places of amusement last night to file with the building inspector by Dec. 31 plans of their establishments showing all equipment and installations affecting the safety of patrons and employees.

A council resolution declared that Boston's Cocoanut Grove disaster had "aroused the entire country and has raised doubts as to the adequacy of provisions for public safety formerly accepted as sufficient."

Dried Eggs for Allies Taken Off Price Control

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP) — Seeking to increase the supply of dried eggs for the armed forces and other United Nations, the Office of Price Administration today exempted from price control during January and February, 1943, dried eggs sold to the United States Government or any of its agencies.

At the same time, OPA exempted from price control shell, liquid or frozen eggs sold during the two-month period to manufacturers buying them for the purpose of making dried eggs for the Government.

New-Type Battleship Lost by Japan's Navy?

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 10

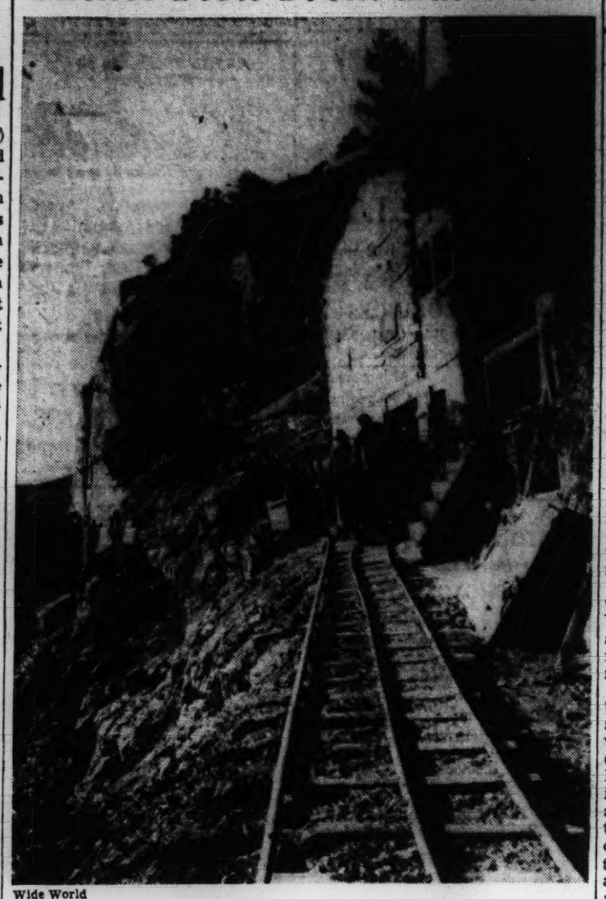
A statement attributed to the official spokesman of the Japanese Navy indicated Dec. 9 that in the November battle of the Solomon Islands may have been a newer and stronger ship than the Kongo class battleship previously believed destroyed.

The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch quoting the spokesman, Capt. Hideo Hiraide, as saying that "the Japanese battleship which was sunk off the Solomon Islands belonged neither to the Nagato nor to the Mutu class. The lost battleship was 26 years old."

Since the Kongo class are between 27 and 29 years old, the description could apply to battleships either of the Ise or Huso classes. The 29,330-ton Husos mount twelve 14-inch guns.

The Ise class comprised Japan's finest 29,900-ton battleships until it completed two 32,720-ton ships.

Riches Flow From Basement



Wide World

Log Cabin Home Built Over Mine

The McDaniels, Walter (Tex), and his wife, Frances, built their house, clinging to the steep side of Green Mountain near Kremmling, Colo., right over the tunnel of their rich Big Four mine.

The mine's on top of the world and that's where it put the McDaniels and their four children who have taken out about $100,000 worth of lead and zinc ore in the last five years. Mr. McDaniel and two miners are shown pushing an ore car out of the mine tunnel.

Tax Prospects in Local Areas Reported 'At Least Good'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — In spite of the weight of new Federal taxes and other wartime drains on his pocketbook, the average citizen will still provide a reasonably adequate source of revenue for his municipal government this year, reports the Municipal Finance Offers Association. Prospects for municipal tax collections this year, the Association says, "are at least good."

Tending to impair or delay payment of local taxes or war bond purchases and Community Chest increases, added Federal income and excise taxes, higher living costs, and increased costs of domestic help. Then, too, affecting local collections is the curtailment and closing of some private businesses.

On the other hand, tending to lighten the demand on private incomes are such factors as rationing of automobiles, tires, gasoline, household appliances, and radios, and the stoppage of new building and extensive repairs on old ones.

The incomes of many citizens, of course, have been greatly increased, and this will be reflected in local tax collections, both in so far as ability to pay is concerned, and also in the purchase of taxable goods and greater use of paid-for services. The wage earner in war industries may see his income rise as much as 70 per cent, the Association says. But in the salaried group increased pay comes slowly and in small amounts if at all, and the position of this group will go far to cross out some of the increases in the other.

Tin and Steel Ban Next Year In Canning of Many Products

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)— The War Production Board today prohibited the use of steel and tin next year in the canning of many important food products for civilian production.

As a result of the order, officials said, canners must develop substitutes or many popular food products will disappear from grocers' shelves.

No tinplate, terneplate, or blackpipe may be used for packing civilian consumption of such common household items as vegetable juice mixtures, spreads, cranberries, orange and grapefruit segments combined, California freestone peaches, prunes, fruits for salad, carrots and peas, sauerkraut and baking powder. Tin and steel, however, may be used in packing these products for Government purposes.

Other products for which metal cans can not be used except for military orders include dewberries, elderberries, gooseberries, red raspberries, strawberries, okra, succotash, mixture of vegetables, lime and lemon juice, fruit nectars, white asparagus, chili, meatloaf, Vienna sausage, lard, sweet syrups, fresh clams, oysters, scallops, crabmeat and shrimp (all packed for refrigerated shipment) and fruit and vegetable juices.

Also eliminated for civilian use was critical metals for packing apples, applesauce, apricots, powdered skim milk, carrots, pumpkin and squash, tomato catsup, figs, orange juice, boned chicken and boned turkey and many other items.

Can packs of many other products for civilian use have been reduced sharply under the 1942 pack.

Canned soups were restricted to 50 per cent, ripe olives to 25 per cent, spinash and green leafy vegetables to 80 per cent, evaporated milk to 90 per cent in 14½ ounce cans, and 80 per cent if packed in six-ounce cans.

Baby food can be packed in cans in an amount equal to the 1942 pack. One exception to the general curtailment was tomato paste, tomato pulp or puree and tomato sauce, which may equal 125 per cent of the 1942 pack.

All restrictions were lifted on packing in cans of pineapple, pineapple juice, freestone peaches, (except California) soft clams, hard clams, oysetrs, shrimp and mussels.

Officials said an order probably would be issued in the near future, making it possible to package many of the products in glass containers.

Teachers Promised Police Protection

NEW YORK (AP)—The President of the New York Teachers Guild said police had promised to protect teachers against beatings by unruly pupils and intruders after she had cited a series of incidents "which vary in gravity from outright murder to mere threat."

The President, Mrs. Rebecca Simonson, said 40 police precinct captains, following her appeal to Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, had advised her they would send police by radio car upon receipt of a telephone call.

A Brooklyn teacher recently was slain by two former pupils whom he reprimanded for smoking in the school building. The youths received long prison terms.

No Extra Gas Allowed For N. H. Legislators

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10 (AP)— members of the incoming New Hampshire Legislature will not be allowed extra gas to make daily trips home, the State OPA ruled today.

The OPA said legislators would be encouraged to use public transportation. As a result of the ruling a number of House and Senate members are expected to remain in Concord.

Australia Maps 'Beveridge' Plan

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 10

A comprehensive social security program exceeding in some respects the reform proposed for Great Britain by Sir William Beveridge is being drawn up for the Australian Commonwealth, a Government spokesman announced Dec. 3.

The program, the initial draft of which already has been submitted, would provide economic security for all from the cradle to the grave, the spokesman declared.

It is estimated that the scheme would cost between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000 ($200,000,000 to $240,000,000) annually to be put into effect according to the range of benefits ultimately included.

The program would absorb the existing unemployment dole, child endowments, widows' pensions, old-age and invalid pensions schemes and the national insurance plan. The latter now is on the statute books but never has been put into operation.

N. Y. Library Helped Plan War in Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Research work by members of the staff of the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, helped lay the foundations for the allied offensive in North Africa, according to Frank L. Polk, President of the Library, and member of the Internationally known law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner and Reed.

"Months before our troops landed in Africa, the Library supplied the War Department with telephone books and city directories of the North African countries as well as maps and other materials," Mr. Polk said at ceremonies connected with affixing the nineteenth star on the Library's Service Flag in the main exhibition room yesterday.

"Great research libraries throughout the country, the New York Public Library among them, are able to furnish detailed information about most of the larger military objectives.

"Though the Library is, naturally, proudest of its men in the service, it is also proud of the work its Reference Department is doing for branches of the War Department. Much of this work is definitely a military secret. In addition to the service rendered by the Reference Department in the central building, branch libraries throughout Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond are centers of war and defense information for the public."

Several members of the Library's staff with highly specialized training are being utilized in the intelligence services, although most of the 90 staff members in the armed forces are in combat divisions, Mr. Polk disclosed. One member whose work was largely with rare European books is now checking material in French, Dutch, German and Scandinavian languages for army intelligence. There was never a time in its history when the Library was of greater importance, he held.

Mr. Polk reported that both in the Reference and Circulation Departments general use of the Library has decreased during 1942.

Public Workers Viewed as Exempt From WLB Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A spokesman for the City of Newark, N. J., told the War Labor Board today it had no authority "to invade the field of purely local government" by assuming jurisdiction over a labor dispute between a municipality and its employees.

Raymond Schroeder, Newark's Corporation Counsel, contended before the board that there was not "the slightest reference" to labor disputes between governing units and their workers contained in President Roosevelt's executive orders granting WLB jurisdiction over industrial disagreements.

The Board heard arguments over the jurisdiction question in a case involving a strike of 400 garbage collectors in Newark last October. A Board panel has recommended that the Board take jurisdiction.

(Newark's stand has won the backing of the Mayors or city managers of 79 cities who have joined in a manifesto telling the War Labor Board that "we cannot at any time submit to its jurisdiction any alleged dispute with city employees.")

Board Chairman William H. Davis said that successful prosecution of the war "does not exclude any kinds of disputes."

Trained in Forms —Then He's Drafted

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9 (AP)—If your business has felt the pressure of war measures, consider the case of Abner Lichtenstein, representative of the Atlanta Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Testifying at a hearing conducted here by the House Committee on Small Busines, he related:

"It took me six months of steady work to train one man to handle all the forms that come to us almost daily, and by the time he had mastered all the details he was drafted."

Charlie McCarthy's Girl Rival, Judy, Heads for Starry Heights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 10— Six weeks ago Shirley Dinsdale, 15-year-old ventriloquist, and her doll, Judy Splinters, arrived in Hollywood—today she is headed for stardom under the guidance of Eddie Cantor, discoverer of Dinah Shore and Deanna Durbin.

The banjo-eyed comic spotted the pair entertaining soldiers and sailors at a USO show. He laughed so heartily at Shirley and Judy's comedy that he immediately arranged for an audition.

When Shirley arrived for her audition in Eddie's offices at Warner Brothers studios where he is making a film-musical, he noted the girl's shyness and immediately set about putting her at her ease. Judy's gaminish crack, "Hello Popeye, I'll bet I can stare you down," caught the keen-witted Cantor completely off-guard.

Five minutes after the audition got under way, Eddie was on the 'phone instructing his lawyer to draw up a contract calling for Shirley's exclusive services for pictures and radio.

Shirley's phenomenal success where thousands of older girls have failed is not regarded as unusual by her host of friends in her native San Francisco.

Since the age of three, this shy talented child has been interested in things theatrical. Until she was 13, Shirley was active in school and civic dramatic presentations. However, the turning point in her life occurred when her father, Al Dinsdale, a commercial artist and puppet-maker, was commissioned to make a dummy by Lawrence Johnston, a ventriloquist.

The youngster became so interested in the dummy and its potentialities, that father drove a bargain with Mr. Johnston—the latter could have the dummy free if he'd teach Shirley the rudiments of his technique.

Mr. Johnston was not interested but finally succumbed to the forcefulness of Mr. Dinsdale's arguments. After the first lesson, he came running to the parents. Their little girl was that rarity among rarities—a natural ventriloquist. She could speak without even a suggestion of lip movement thus avoiding masking her mouth or turning her head. What's more she could throw her voice with practically no effort. And she had a ventriloquist singing voice.

No more arguments said Mr. Johnston, he'd teach Shirley.

He taught her so well that after four lessons she made her debut at a church social. This first appearance was so successful that a score of professional and women's organizations clamored for her. The team of Shirley and Judy were on their way.

Incidentally, Shirley had no doll to work with on this first show. So her father knocked the head off of a Benito Mussolini doll and substituted a pert, cocky little boy-den's head. That's the origin of Judy.

Since June of 1941 when Shirley and Judy began their public appearances they enjoyed such success that the inevitable occurred—they wanted to tackle Hollywood.

None other than Edgar Bergen was the immediate cause. He pronounced Shirley's talent as possibly the finest that he had ever witnessed. He was particularly struck with Shirley's ability to sing more than 50 songs.

Immediately upon their arrival in the cinema capital, they volunteered their services to the Hollywood Victory Committee which assigns talent to entertain service men in the numerous southern California Army and Navy bases. Then the unexpected happened — Eddie Cantor caught the act. Their big league debut occurred when they appeared last Nov. 11 as featured artists on the comedian's radio show. In addition to these future shows, Eddie is planning other engagements including possible assignments in the film factories.

Fluorescent Light Makers Sued Under U. S. Charge of Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)— The Government accused a major portion of the electric light manufacturing industry today of monopolizing and restraining trade in fluorescent lamps and fixtures by allegedly dividing the world market, conspiring with public utilities companies, controlling prices and making unlawful use of patent licensing agreements and agency contracts.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced the filing of a civil complaint against seven manufacturers, two trade associations and a testing laboratory in Federal District Court at Trenton, N. J.

Named defendants were:

Generan Electric Company, International General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Claude Neon Lights, Inc., N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, and Electric Testing Laboratories, all of New York; Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.; Consolidated Electric Lamp Company, Danvers, Mass.; Reflector Lamp Manufacturers' Institute, Chicago; and Fleur-O-Lier Manufacturers, Cleveland.

The fluorescent light, which came into wide spread use in recent years, is a long tubular lamp which it is claimed gives a better light and uses less electric power than the familiar bulb incandescent lamp.

The Government seeks through the suit to have agreements among the defendants canceled and to have the business of some of them reorganized so as to restore competition, the Justice Department said.

It seeks also to enjoin General Electric and Westinghouse from instituting patent infringement suits based on patents related to the fluorescent industry, or as an alternative, to force General Electric and Westinghouse to issue licenses without royalties to all who wish to use such patents.

The complaint alleged, the department said, that General Electric and International General Electric, which handles all of General Electric's foreign properties outside of the United States and Canada, agreed with the principal foreign lamp manufacturers to limit operations so that the foreign companies did not sell in the United States and General Electric did not invade their home market. Westinghouse joined in the agreement, the Government charged, in return for a share of lamp sales in the United States.

Another Government allegation is that General Electric and Westinghouse conspired with certain public utility companies to retard the development of fluorescent lighting by failing to promote or advertise it. The Government charged also that control of the sale of fluorescent lamps was extended through the two trade associations, which were alleged to have assured adherence to specifications prepared by the manufacturers and the utilities by having products tested in the electrical laboratories which the complaint asserted are dominated by the utilities.

The Government said that except for one company—Hygrade Sylvania Corporation of Salem, Mass.—all fluorescent lamps used in this country for illumination purposes are made by General Electric and Westinghouse, which control prices through an agency system of marketing the lamps.

The Government charged that this method is illegal.

Curbs on Press In North Africa Draw Criticism

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Daily Mail tartly criticized press facilities in the North African campaign today and demanded that "those with the power and authority overhaul the present arrangements."

"Many first-class correspondents abilities are being largely wasted," the Mail said, "because they are allowed to send only the shortest summaries, and more often than not when those reports arrive they are outdated and worthless. The official communiqués tell us nothing.

"Newspapers have had to sift a series of contradictory broadcsts from unknown commentators speaking from North African radio stations — and the standing of some of those stations is questionable.

". . . If a less muddled news situation had been in operation from the start in Tunisia, the public would have had a far better appreciation of the campaign, and needeless disappointments over our apparent lack of progress would have been prevented."

Three California Families Give Dogs For Military Training in Guard Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 10—In an experiment to test the use of dogs as military guards, the United States Army selected three dogs for trial service at an unnamed post.

If the experiment proves successful, it is understood that hundreds of saboteur-seeking canines will be pressed into similar service.

The three dogs—all large and powerful—were located through the San Diego Humane Society, following a call issued by S. Howard Minor, Jr., the Society's Executive Secretary.

More than a hundred dog owners answered the appeal and offered to give their pets to the Army "to help the war effort."

The Army chose Butch, a police dog owned by Arthur Page; Bueno, a police dog donated by Mr. and Mrs. Richard La Salle, and Boy, a giant Harlequin Dane, given by Claude Mathis.

The post where the dogs are being trained for guard duty is being kept a military secret, Mr. Minor said, although he learned that special huts were built to house the four-legged guards.

In a letter to the Society, Mrs. La Salle told of the thrill experienced by herself and three children, Stuart, Dennis and Patsy Cloward, in being able to help "win the war by giving our dog."

Sharp Rationing Penalty For Woonsocket Tire Man

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9 (AP)— In the heaviest rationing violation penalty yet imposed in Rhode Island, OPA today ordered a Woonsocket garageman and gasoline dealer to discontinue his tire business until Dec. 31, 1944, and to sell no gasoline until after Feb. 7.

The penalty was given to Aram J. Lapierre, accused of selling tires without a rationing certificate and of accepting invalid gasoline rationing coupons.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE Any Kind FRED T. WILSON, CORP. 119 West Boston Post Rd, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WILLIAM N. HESSE, Insurance and Annuities, 5 John St., Bellmore, L. I., or 235 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Wantagh 1726 or Barclay 7-7700.

ROOMS TO LET

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Room on bus line; Link Trainer; N. Y. Medical Depot; Remington Rand. Mrs. Bird, 574 Chenango.

MIAMI, FLA.—New guest rooms; beautiful open surroundings; bus at door; convenient location. PENN-HALL, 7326 Biscayne Blvd.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th (Apt. 14)—Sunny, quiet room, south and west windows; private bath; 1 or 2 women; kitchen privileges.

PLEASANT room suitable 1 or 2; New Jersey, 25 minutes Times Square; kitchen privileges if desired. Write Box H-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

ORLANDO, FLA.—Delightful, homelike atmosphere; beautiful location; rooms day, week, season; furnace; breakfasts if desired; bus service. 1 E. Gore Avenue.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALTIMORE, MD., 3203 St. Paul St.—Children cared for in my home while parents work. Telephone Hopkins 0603.

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FIREPROOF BUILDING PADDED VANS Individual rooms for each account ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC. 67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. Tra 7-6000

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HELP WANTED

COUPLE for small family on Vermont farm; woman must be good cook, clean and a reliable housekeeper; man should know general farming and poultry; private living quarters; 2 salaries; character references required; desirable permanent position for right couple. Write: Apt. 9-M, 400 East 57th Street, New York City, or call PLaza 3-2578 for appointment.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANTS — Rapidly growing firm of certified public accountants with offices in New York and Boston desires the services of exceptional senior and semi-senior accountants; excellent opportunity with permanent position and good salary; state age, education, experience, salary record, and, if possible, send small photograph (not returnable). Box G-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE OFFICE—Young man to manage insurance dept. Write Box M-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MEN WITH ELECTRICAL OR MECHANICAL BACKGROUND

Nationally known office equipment manufacturer can offer permanent position with good salary to a few selected men to service machines. Must be American citizens with deferred draft classification. Men selected will be sent to our school for 3 months training at full salary. State age, present occupation, experience, draft classification, and send a small photograph if available. Box G-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Beautician—All-Around Girl WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, Brooklyn, N. Y. 731 Flatbush Avenue. Bu. 4-9028

EXPERIENCED general maid; 2 adults, 2 grown children; good home and wages; live in. Call Bigelow 4688, Newton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, to live in; family of 2; Christian Scientist pref.; refs. exc. Mrs. E. Queneau, 247 Western Ave, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Resident experienced teacher for a small school, one who loves children and would like to teach a class of three or four and play with them and mother them out of school hours; must have a bright, cheerful disposition; preferably a woman who has had children of her own; beautiful home bordering on Narragansett Bay; beginning salary $30 a month. Box L-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

30 YEARS experience building line, 26 years as general contractor, residential building. Experienced in handling help and buying material. Desires position as superintendent or general foreman, governmental or defense work preferred. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, Protestant, desires cleaning, mornings, no laundry, no Sundays. Write Box J-4, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

DEPENDABLE woman, Christian Scientist, wishes part-time work as companion or nurse. MO. 2-0917 (Apt. 1-C), 134 W. 93rd St., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKER'S HELPER, Christian Scientist, wishes position. Write Box S-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG married lady, educated in Europe and South America, with baby (husband, Harvard student, to be inducted), wishes position in private home as governess, companion, housekeeper, mother's helper; pay secondary to good home. MRS. WILTSHIRE, Gibson Terrace, Cambridge, Mass. Eli 1391.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD. — Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co., Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades, 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 7010

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 EVERY DAY. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

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Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—at an attractive figure—modern building, well located; yearly rental $9,500. P. O. Box 754, Pawtucket, R. I.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

HOUSES TO LET

CRANFORD, N. J.—House for rent for the duration; modern 8-room home, insulated, fireplace, attached garage; nice grounds; desirable neighborhood; adults preferred. P. L. WILKINS, 9 Hawthorne Street. Tel. CR 6-2270.

HOMES WANTED

HARTFORD, CONN.—Couple, Christian Scientists, wish to rent 3 to 5 room unfurnished home in Hartford area, near transportation and shopping; permanent. F. H. Ragan, 403 Farmington Ave., Phone 32-7296.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. GRamercy 5-5973.

FURS

Creator of Modern Style STEINFINK Distinctive Furrier Made-to-Order, Remodeled, Repaired 250 W. 91 (Cor. Broadway) TR. 4-1563. N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS 2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 NEW YORK CITY Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL SILVER CO., Retail Dept., Meriden, Conn.—Silver decorated Gifts for Christmas and Weddings. Open daily 1-5. Phone 987.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED, 17c PER STOCKING All makes, all runs. No mail orders ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

INFORMATION WANTED

RELATIVES OF THE LATE CHARLES QUINN, Labourer, 93, Todd Street, Glasgow, WANTED. The deceased was known to have had two brothers, JOSEPH and PATRICK, and a sister, JANE. Any of these or their descendants may be in New York State. Information as to any relative however remote should be forwarded to BLAIR & MARSHALL, Solicitors, 58, Bath Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

JEWELERS

GIFTS That Last! Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of All Kinds. WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRING. WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, JEWELRY HEIGHTS JEWELERS 740 W. 181st Street, West of Bdwy., N. Y. C.

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MATTRESSES Remade only $5.00. (Using old ticking) 48-Hour Service. Box Springs Repaired. Wells & Co. Show Room, 393 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Com. 2821

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

REPAIRING

VACUUM cleaners rebuilt $7.50. Toasters, electric heaters repaired. BOSTON ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO., 625 Tremont St., Boston. Com. 0263.

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IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH DICTION. Vocabulary; accents corrected; reasonable. Phone evenings 6-7 p. m. SC. 4-8200 (Apt. 6-A), N.Y.C.

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ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St. Walker Bldg., Boston, Han. 3121 Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

ARE You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director. Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C. MU-3-0253.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST., OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7980

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 447 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFT SHOP Pictures, Mirrors, Venetian Blinds and Other Gifts SHERWIN-WILLIAMS 1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN Money to loan on First Mortgages Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

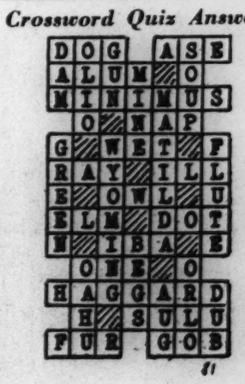
GIFTS OF FLOWERS JOHN RECK & SON 1040 MAIN Dial 5-2142

DODGE-PLYMOUTH *Dodge Trucks Sales and Service* THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc. 283 Fairfield Avenue Represented by RALPH GOODSELL

Davis & Hawley *Jewelers for over a century* Precious stones, fine watches and silver MAIN AT JOHN

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers



CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

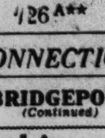
Nothing Can Compare with **GIFTS TO WEAR** From

MEIGS & Co.

CORNER MAIN AND WALL

At Marcelle's
1111 MAIN

Bunny Fur Mittens $1.98
Genuine Chinese All-Wool Hand Embroidered Mittens,



$1.00 and $1.49

FOSTER-BESSE
936 MAIN

Men's Christmas Gifts of Furnishings—Slippers Hats

Charge Accounts not due until Feb. 10, 1943

For the Christmas Season
Howland's welcomes you to its five floors of gifts for all the family. Let us help you with your Gift List.

HOWLAND'S

Christmas Shop 'Til 9:00 Saturday at

READ'S

DOYLE'S BAKERY
For the Holidays
Fruit Cake—Mince Pie—Pumpkin Pie
Nut Bread—Rolls—Crullers
376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas Suggestions
for
Our Service Men and Women
Many kinds of small gifts.
Isabel Huthwaite
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2187

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave

THE VOGUE SALON
Hairdressers and Cosmeticians
One West Elm Street Tel. 2323

The Greenwich Cab Co.
at the railroad station.
Complete Car Servicing. Used Cars.
SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 2600

HOAGLANDS
have moved to 169 Greenwich Avenue
China, Crystal and Silver
TELEPHONE 5093

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

QUILL STATIONERY SHOP
Christmas Cards—Books
Toys—Games—Gifts—Novelties
34 East Putnam Avenue Tel. 688

Stromberg-Carlson Radio Combinations
CRAIG ELECTRIC
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

Gifts for Christmas
Early Shopping Advisable
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

WIDMANN'S BAKERY
For the Holidays
Old Fashioned Anise Seed Drops
Honey Drops—Springerle
Christmas Cookies—Macaroons
Dresden Stollen
GUARANTEED 100% PURE
121 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1906

SILENT-GAS REFRIGERATORS
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Christmas Suggestions
MEN'S—Socks, Hobo Slippers, Service Shine Kits, Service Pullman Slippers.
LADIES—Costume Jewelry, Hosiery, Bags.
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

G. P. Lerner
CANADIAN FUR CO.
Fine Furriers Since 1896
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Brentano's, Inc.
BOOKS
27 LEWIS STREET
Branch at Sage-Allen & Co.

schultz
BEAUTY SALONS
Since 1908
983 Main Street 5-3171
254 Farmington Avenue 7-2510

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-6687
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

A large assortment of fine CHRISTMAS CARDS is still available.
WITKOWER'S 77-79 Asylum Street

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
Permanent Waves, $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

HARTFORD
West Hartford

Thomson's
FLOWERS
142 SO. MAIN ST., WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

RUTH DEXTER
Sweaters
Ski and Skating Togs
Outdoor Accessories
9-17 sizes 10-20
990 Farmington Avenue

MERIDEN

Benson's
38 COLONY STREET
The Treasure House of Gifts for Christmas

Fred Weber & Sons
DIAMONDS — WATCHES
JEWELRY
39 Colony Street

An Alluring and Most Attractive Gift Is
Elizabeth Arden's Blue Grass Flower Mist
for Miss or Mrs.
LYNCH DRUG CO.
Uptown

A SATISFYING CHOICE OF GIFTS AT ALLING RUBBER CO.
Sporting Goods, Children's Toys
AT THE TOWER, W. MAIN ST.

ARROW
Shirts—Handkerchiefs
Ties—Shorts
STOCKWELL'S

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

Five Floors of practical and always acceptable
CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT
REED-HOLROYD CO.
7 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

GIFTS
For the Men of the Family
Swank Jewelry—Arrow Shirts
Robes—Ties—Pajamas—
Stetson Hats
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Tel. 248

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE OIL WOOD
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
Gilbarco Oil Burners
391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 35-W

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

MIDDLESEX FRUITERY
Holiday Gift Baskets of Fruits—Candies—Nuts
191 Main Street Telephone 322

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
★
Join Our
WAR SAVINGS BOND CLUB

TOYS at the **COLOR MART**
Paint and Wallpaper Store
Mirrors—Venetian Blinds
710 Main Street (Near St. John's Church)

You can still find a GOOD SUPPLY of Cards—Stationery—Books at
Helen Bradford Hazen's
113 College Street Telephone 221

WRUBEL'S
Fine Feminine Gifts
Robes—Lingerie—Slippers
High Grade Toiletries
Bags—Gloves—Hosiery

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

Carl Lorenzen Company
Florist and Seedman
FLOWERS
For All Occasions. By Wire Everywhere

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St. New Haven Conn.
PHONE 8-8363

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Electrical Contracting and Jobbing
Estimates gladly given.
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
79 Audubon Street Tel. 6-6130

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St So. Norwalk 14 So Main St

The HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
34 Wall Street Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 6-6854

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKEL'S
CHRISTMAS GIFT ITEMS
of Apparel—Furs—Lingerie and Hosiery
Charge Account Service
115 Washington St., So. Norwalk

Parker "51" $12.50 and $15
Starts in a split-second—dries as you write!
See these modern-day miracles TODAY, at:
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St. So. Norwalk

Are you looking for some particular piece of furniture, or for some special design? You will be fairly sure to find it among the very large and selective display of furniture at
THE A. J. COLLINS CO.
70-76 North Main St., South Norwalk

Let Her Be Gay!
with a pair of
ENNA JETTICKS
for Christmas
Only $5.00 to $6.50
AAAA to EEE
ARNOLD'S 64 Wall Street Norwalk

USEFUL GIFTS for SERVICE MEN
Sheaffer Pens—Leather Goods
Adult Games—Educational Toys
TARLOV'S
44 WALL STREET NORWALK

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St., (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

Christmas Hints!
Slips, Gowns, Blouses, Bed Jackets, Lounging Robes, House Coats, Sweaters, Slacks, Dresses, Cloth and Fur Coats.
JACOBY'S
12-14 North Main Street So. Norwalk

DIBBLE'S
Cleaners—Dyers
PHONE 6-5579
73 North Main St. South Norwalk

GEORGE STEWART
Distinctive Flowers
41 Wall Street, Norwalk
FLOWERPHONE 6-8126

WEEKES AUTO SUPPLY
"A Complete Service"
331 West Avenue, opp. Y. M. C. A.
Phone 5135

Candy for Christmas!
WHITMAN'S and SCHRAFFT'S
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Frost Bldg., 520 West Ave., Norwalk

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
Outfitters to
Men and Boys
53 Wall Street, Norwalk Tel. 6-7829

Rayon Crepe and Satin Slips—$2.25—$3.95
Rayon Silk Panties, tailored and lace trimmed $1.95
Gowns ..... $2.95 to $4.95

J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
308 Main St. Tel. 3-3245

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
132 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

FRIENDLY HEARTH
Book Sellers, Loan Library
All the Latest Books
Unusual Assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS
Tel. 3-0088 189 Bedford Street

WALLINGFORD

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS
Duncan Glass in the following patterns:
First Love—Tear Drop and Early Sandwich
Salem China in patterns too numerous to mention here
Electric Toasters—Waffle Irons—Sandwich Grills
Floor Lamps and Table Lamps
Dickerman Hdw. & Supply Co.
36 No. Main Street

"COHAMA"
The necktie with "wear insurance"
"Holeproof Hosiery" for Men and Women—They fit.
M. E. VAN DUYN
7 N. MAIN ST

Stimpson's Pharmacy
General Gifts for Christmas
Pens—Billfolds—Perfumes, etc.
Visit our Soda Fountain
14 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 17

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3408. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

"Laros" Rayon Satin Gown
$3.98
Matching Bedjacket
$2.98
Pure white . . . with a brilliant red scalloped edging . . . sweet and lovely!
All Wool Flannel Robes
$12.95
Tailored in maroon and copen.
Lingerie • Fashion Floor

Christmas Gifts
Pictures and Picture Frames — Christmas Cards — Lamps — Mirrors — Kodak Supplies — China and Glass.
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Going to give useful presents this year? Our store is overflowing with things appropriate for
Useful Christmas Gifts. Buy Now!

Revlon Manicure Sets
$1.00 to $7.50
(Plus Tax)
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

There is still time to have your garments "Zoric" cleaned for the Christmas Festivities.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
Waterbury and Torrington
Christmas Time Again! !
Now is the time for selecting that gift for the little fellow, young lad, or man of the family. Selections are now complete for all your needs.

A Fine Line
Leather Goods
Crane's and Eaton's Stationery
Books—Glass and Chinaware
Candles—Toys—Christmas Cards
Davis & Nye's Book & Gift Store
60 Bank Street

SAXE & FLOTO
Florists
Beautiful flowering plants and choice cut flowers bring Christmas Cheer.
41 WEST MAIN STREET
PHONE 3-1112

Practical Gifts
of Linens, Bedspreads, Towels, Curtains, etc. Full selections from which to choose.
On Our Main Floor
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.
Send It to the Laundry

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2635

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Christmas Greetings
Personal Greeting Cards
Gifts
John H. Saumenig & Co.
229 PARK AVENUE

Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R. SIECK
Flowers Sent by Wire Anywhere
Christmas Plants and Novelties
1822 N. Charles St. Mulberry 4896

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

TOYLAND IS OPEN
Let the children talk to SANTA CLAUS and Ride the Train Lots of Fun
WHITNEY'S

Send FLOWERS *for* CHRISTMAS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel
BETTER STOP AT THE SHOP
or telephone 3-4710
THE JOHN MISTLETOE BOOKSHOP, 25 Dove Street, has a Christmas Array! And the right book will give you a Merry Christmas and a Happier New Year. And the Children's Room!—You will be glad you have children, or wish you had them. Other attractions, too, which you didn't know you wanted.

GIFT HOSE

All-Wool English Ribs	1.25
Imported Argyle	2.00
Full-Fashioned Lisle—Clocked	1.00
Short Socks galore in wool and wool mixtures	1.00 to 2.00

Luddy
92 State St. Natl. Savings Bank Bldg.

GIFTS *of*
FURNITURE from HOVER'S
last and please
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
887 CENTRAL AVENUE

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

A TRULY SPARKLING GIFT IS A GIFT FROM
Konigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
SWEATERS, ROBES, SKI FASHIONS, BAGS, JEWELRY, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND QUALITY NOTABLES IN COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT
ORIENTAL RUGS
Rustam K. Kermani Company
The Van Heusen Charles Bldg.
465 Broadway 4-1671

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

CHRISTMAS HAND BAGS
that hold a Wealth of Christmas Cheer! A complete variety awaits your selection for mother, wife, sweetheart, friend or sister.
REEDS READY TO WEAR

Gifts—Housewares
A Merry Christmas
Smith & Pearson, Inc.
PHONE 21

SAVE AT **Sears** in Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TELEPHONE 148

W. A. FULTON
WATCHES—DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
CAMERAS
53 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

FLOWERS add to Christmas gaiety
Preston's
28 Genesee St. Phone 801

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BAY SHORE

FREEDMAN'S HARDWARE
7-9-11 West Mair Street
Christmas Toys
PHONE BAY SHORE 20

Smart Clothes
Beautiful Shoes
Christmas Gift
MILLICENT KALT
23 East Main Street, Bay Shore

FREEDMAN'S
Long Island's Most Modern Store
Do Your Christmas Shopping at Freedman's
4 EAST MAIN STREET

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED COMPANY
Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
You'll Like Our Weigh
PHONES
Bay Shore 1139 Islip 1122

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gift With a Future!
Your gift of a War Bond is a share of freedom! And it will be worth far more than you pay for it, in actual dollars, ten years from now! We are privileged to sell WAR BONDS and STAMPS for your shopping convenience.
McLEAN'S

A woman takes great satisfaction in saying . . .
"I Received My Gift From"
MORTON CO'Y
37 Court Street

The Home of the Steinway Piano
The Best of Everything in Music
WEEKS & DICKINSON, INC.
Pianos, Radios — Band Instruments
Teachers' Supplies — Victor Records
Sheet Music — Washing Machines
Orchestral Instruments — Elec. Refrigerators

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Dear Santa:
Our stocks are complete with useful gifts for Chrsitmas. Beautiful Hosiery and Bags. House Slippers.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Globes, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3253

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

KENILWORTH GIFT SHOP
Opposite Post Office
A thoughtful remembrance, even a friendly greeting, takes on added significance in these days of disquiet.
Branch:
WHAT-NOT GIFT CORNER
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK

Jean Foxi
Sports and Town Clothes and Millinery
65 PONDFIELD ROAD BR 2-1057

BOOKS
Renting Library
Time now to order
Personal Christmas Cards
MISS WILLIAMS SHOP
81 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-3379

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELS. TUCKAHOE 3-1472—1473

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Children's Shop
Gifts to Wear and Toys
Your Gift problems for Children are easily solved here
22 University Plaza
Main Street and Kenmore Avenue

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKS 'n' THINGS
We will order for you any book nationally advertised
Rental Library—Gifts—Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
168 Elmwood Avenue Grant 8238

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 8281
Utica at Elmwood

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
UNiversity 3700
30th Parkside Avenue

In the Heart of the West Side
ERCKERT'S
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

We should be thankful for that Star on the Tree and the one in the Flag.

★

A. LOUIS
Men's Store

★

CORTLAND, N. Y.

Season's Greetings
CARMEN SUPPLY CO.
Dealers in
HEATING, PLUMBING and HARDWARE SUPPLIES

Peck's
Central Avenue Phone 1220

Christmas Greetings
Moderne Beauty Shop
Violet Marcussen
115 TOMPKINS Phone 256

Season's Greetings
OLDS'
BROWN BILT SHOE STORE
65 Main Street Phone 328-J

For a Wartime Christmas
A USEFUL GIFT
Housecoats—Handkerchiefs—Lingerie—Jewelry—Scarfs—Blouses—Skirts—Sweaters—Bed Jackets—Hosiery
Sullivan's
32 Main Street

Parker VACUMATIC
PAYNE BROS.
14 MAIN STREET

Merry Christmas
To All Our Friends
KALOS BEAUTY SHOPPE
MR. AND MRS. GARCINETTI
9 Main Street

THE BOOK-LEDGE
6 Groton Avenue
Everything in Books

CHOCOLATE SHOP
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to All
SPECIAL HOLIDAY LINE
54 Main Street Phone 1290

"Thrilling to Own"
Discriminating taste bestows quick appreciation for the style and beauty, lovely color, modern cut of our diamond rings.
Andrews, Jeweler
26 Main Street
Cortland, N. Y.

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

ELMIRA

Christmas Gifts
for the home
CHINA, GLASS and DINNERWARE

★

THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102 State Street Dial 7139

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

THE MAGNAVOX
Radio-Phonograph Combination
Westminster
513 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 0291

Holiday Greetings
Wally Your Hairdresser
BEAUTY CULTURE
in all its branches
Cedarhurst 3283 462 Central Ave.

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Holiday Greetings
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
Franklin 1880 1032 Broadway
Complete Individualized Beauty Service
Specializing in Permanent Waving

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVIES
Fresh Kitchen-Made Candies
"Good to Give Because It's Good to Get"
GIFTS—CARDS—TOYS
Wrappings — We Mail
136-88 ROOSEVELT AVE. FL. 3-7367

A Merry Christmas
from
STERN'S
Infants' & Children's Wear
Christmas Gifts and Novelties
36-53 Main Street FL. 9-3859
OPEN EVENINGS FREE PARKING

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Enjoy
CHRISTMAS DINNER
at
Abbott's Restaurant
Reservations for Banquets, Weddings and Holidays
111-10 Northern Boulevard FL. 9-9298

BENDIX DUYSEN
Delicatessen and Grocer
FRESH CATSKILL FARM EGGS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
34-36 Union Street IN 3-6677

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler
For Christmas
Beautiful Diamonds and a wide assortment of Watches, Waterman Pen and Pencil Sets.
41-47 MAIN STREET FL 3-6226

Featuring
Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes for Children
NUNN-BUSH SHOES FOR MEN
MAC FRIEDLANDER
formerly with FASHION SHOE SHOP
38-03 Main Street FL. 3-8457

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
MILLER & MACK
Offer Men's and Students' Apparel
Novelty Gift Suggestions
36-33 MAIN STREET OPEN EVENINGS
FREE COMMUNITY PARKING

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHRISTMAS CARDS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Educational Games and Toys
Lending Library for Adults and Children
THE BOOK BAR
Opposite Forest Hills Theater

Exquisite
Handycraft Gifts
Unique Accessories for the Home
Exquisite Jewelry
72-03 Austin St. Boulevard 3-1290

SCHULTE'S
LUNCHEON
SODA FOUNTAIN
Christmas Nuts and Candies
Home Made Ice Cream
72-11 AUSTIN STREET
BOulevard 8-9425 Open Sundays

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Gifts for a Man
from the Shop He Likes
MANHATTAN SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS
from 2.50
Ties from 1.00 Gloves from 2.95
Christmas Boxed
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Leslie's
CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses Coats Suits
COR. CONTINENTAL AND AUSTIN

PAINTS HARDWARE
SCHWIEBERT'S
Housefurnishings
Electrical Supplies, Holiday Gifts
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
BOulevard 8-5678

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

FOR CHRISTMAS!
Electrical Gifts Household Gifts
Last Minute Gifts
Gardens Hardware and Paint Store
S. I. LEVINE
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 9-9690

FREEPORT

Harreer
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Adam Hats
FREEPORT, N. Y.

FLASTER'S TOYLAND
"Largest Toyland on Long Island"
Lionel Trains—Carriages
Baby Furniture
11 W. Merrick Rd. Freeport 1888

Irving's Men's Shop
CLOTHIER—HATTER—HABERDASHER
Is showing a complete line of
Christmas Gifts
FOR MEN
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

Season's Greetings
HOUSEHOLD EFFICIENCY
Practical Electrical Gifts for Christmas
50 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport, N. Y.

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Free. 3698
Near Seaman Ave.
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

Norman's Specialty Shop
83 South Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
No Charge for Alterations

Season's Greetings
APPLETON'S
A Hardware Department Store
91 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Our Policy—To sell goods that will not come back, to customers who will.

KAYLE HAT SHOPPE
Hats Made to Order
46 WEST MERRICK ROAD
FREEPORT, N. Y.

Shop at Pauline's
For Christmas—Children
A large selection of seasonable ready-to-wear which children appreciate as gifts.
MODESTLY PRICED
78 South Main Street

DANZIGER
70 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT, N. Y.
For Christmas Sportswear
Toys—Gifts—Sporting Goods

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Prop.
Full Line of Cosmetics
Bedford Ave., Corner Wilson Ave.
Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Wantagh 1329

GLOVERSVILLE

A large assortment of
DANIEL GREEN LEISURE FOOTWEAR
is now ready for your inspection. A gift that is always acceptable and lasting.
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 N. Main Street

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

YOUR CHRISTMAS STORE
ARGERSINGER'S
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Sears
Where whole families enjoy shopping together
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
FOR THE CHRISTMAS GIFT
P. E. CONOVER
28 S. Main Street 3968

BARNEY
GALINSKY & SONS
Fulton County's Greatest Clothiers
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

For Her
Gifts that express individuality, priced from $1 to $35.
Mildred Preston
"A Specialty Shop of Distinction"
89 N. MAIN ST. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

MEATS
GROCERY
HOME DRESSED POULTRY
REESE'S
220 Kingsboro Avenue 2331

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

BOBBEN SHOPPE
63 Middle Neck Road
Millinery — Sportswear
Hats from $2.00 to $25.00

Holiday Greetings
Queensborough Lumber Co., Inc.
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307
Bay Side 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 8 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPORTSWEAR
Military Supplies
—WORK CLOTHES
76 MAIN STREET
(Next to State Thea.)
Tel. Hempstead 6323
OPEN EVENINGS

Scheff's
-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GIFTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
at
A. L. FRANK'S, Inc.
15-17 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

NEW YORK

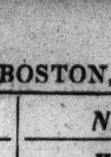
HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive



ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

New Arrivals at Heggie's
Christmas Suggestions
Kensington 'Bent Glass $1.00-$11.50
Persian Copper..$1.50-$15.00
Jewelry—Real and Costume
Lelong, Sirocco Perfume, Powder, etc.
R. H. Heggie Co. & Bros.
136 E. State Dial 2277

Kathryn Corset Shop
214 E. STATE STREET
Corticelli—Satin, Crepe Slips
Gowns—Pajamas—Plain Tailored and Dainty Lace Trimmed ..... 2.49 up
Faerie Glove Silk Undies—Gowns and Slips
Plain Tailored and Lace Trimmed
No Runs to Mar Their Beauty
Panties 85c up Slips 2.25 up Gowns 1.95 up
Berkshire Hosiery
Sheer Rayon—Service—Cotton—Rayon.
Meshes—1.00—1.50—1.59
PHONE 6214

Out of the Way—Less to Pay
"Quality Merchandise"
Give Practical Gifts of Fine Furniture This Christmas
Good Furniture Makes the Home
W. A. MUNSEY
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Bedding
Forest Home, Dial 2006

Be Ready
for the Festive Holidays with a Permanent or Coiffure from
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
Personalized Service
Bonnie Bell Cosmetics
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

Stromberg-Carlson
RADIO
SALES AND SERVICE
Guaranteed Service on All Makes of Radios.
GEORGE B. NORRIS
409 WEST STATE STREET DIAL 9316

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY

Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Christmas Gifts
ARROW SHIRTS
In handsome whites and exclusive patterns. $2.25 and Up
Haberdashery Gift-Ideas In Nationally-Known Brands.
Neckwear—$1 to $3.50
McGregor Sportswear
Interwoven Hose
Swank Jewelry
Faultless Pajamas
Rabhor Robes
Meyer's Gloves
Botany Ties
B.V.D. & Chalmers Underwear
Bantamac Jackets—$5 to $20

Sheffey's
Sole Agency for ARROW Shirts in Jackson Hts.
37-16 82nd St., Jackson Hts.
HAvemeyer 9-8927

QUEENS

Retail **FURRIERS**
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

RUBIN'S
Hardware and Housefurnishings
Useful Gifts
Tree Ornaments and Stands
Electric Light Sets
81-07 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

LIKE WE REPAIR SHOES NEW
Free Delivery
LIDO SHOE REPAIR
Reasonable Prices
High Grade Material Used
HAT CLEANING and SHOE SHINE PARLOR
77-08a 37TH AVENUE Across from School

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ada Fennell
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Clara Pfaff
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
REpublic 9-8830

The Bon Ton
L. CANTOR
Misses' and Women's Outer Apparel
8071 165TH STREET
Around the corner from Valencia Theatre

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4338

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

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91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4338

JAMESTOWN

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St Jamestown, N. Y.

Christmas Gifts
For Every Member of the Family
E. L. BASSETT
302 Main Street

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5702

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 0888

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
Dresses for Fall and Winter
Special at $8.95
Juniors', Misses' and Women's Sizes 9 to 44
Also Half Sizes
3193 DELAWARE AVE. Riverside 6522

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts
3102 Delaware Ave. De 8150

Shoes for the Family
FLORSHEIM — RED CROSS
THORO GOOD — FREEMAN
ARCH MOLD
George L. Seifert
2894 DELAWARE AVENUE

M. DUSEL
Hardware—Paint
Housewares
3147 Delaware Ave. Riverside 9635

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

GIFTS
UNUSUAL
Christmas Cards
L. Dillon
1930 Palmer Avenue

Quilted Robes - Lingerie
Sportswear - Hosiery - Gloves
Accessory Shop
1931 Palmer Avenue

LYNBROOK

A STORE FULL OF GIFTS
Lingerie—Handbags—Sportswear
Gloves—Hosiery—Costume Jewelry
GIFT BOXES FREE
Van Room's
25 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

GIFTS GREETING CARDS
Lamps—Stationery
Costume Jewelry
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
64 ATLANTIC AVENUE

SAMUEL JACOBSON
Dry Goods Store
74 ATLANTIC AVE. LYN. 888

GIFTS
for the Family Boy Scout and Girl Scout Uniforms

D. & J. LEVY
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
This year give him wearables. Arrow Shirts, Meyers Gloves, Interwoven Socks, Adam Hats, Neckties, Robes.
29 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 685-W

It Is Wise to Shop Now for Christmas
Gifts for All the Family
I. JACOBSON & SON
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

FUR GARMENTS
Made to Order
Remodeled—Repaired
ABRAHAM JACOBS
Furrier
ESTABLISHED 1914 296 Merrick Road Lyn. 6690

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 3223

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

CHRISTMAS GREENS
Wreaths and "V" Door Decorations
Swags and Centerpieces
Thomas Skinner
West Post Road Tel. Mamaroneck 1688

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-8219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts she will find "just right"
ROBES and NEGLIGEES
3.98 to 13.98
Dorothy Stein
24 Fourth Avenue

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone MO. 7-1755

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
13 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

★

Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 3810

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST. NEWBURGH N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. ex. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
OUR FINE FABRICS OF EXTENSIVE VARIETY WILL INSPIRE YOU
7 Division Street

CHRISTMAS
"V"s—WREATHS
SWAGS—GREENS
Lovely Potted Begonias
Poinsettias, Cyclamens
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 81

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Why Buy NUROCO?

Because this COAL gives more heat, more comfort, less ash and requires less attention!

YOU SAVE MONEY!!

because you burn fewer tons in a season!

PHONE N. R. 2-1000

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

22 PELHAM ROAD

For the Duration:

DEPEND ON NEPTUNE

to solve your storage problems

With more people than ever before putting their furnishings in storage, Westchester continues to depend on Neptune's modern facilities. Standard rates. Estimates gladly given.

NEPTUNE STORAGE

NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.

The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"

"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.

NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330

Evans Street

Good Things to Eat Always Low in Price Come See!

Prove it to yourself

GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS

226 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE

NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443

184 Huguenot Street

(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

GUERNSEY MILK

Emmadine Farms

Direct From Our Farms at

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

PALACE SHOE STORE

Shoes for the Entire Family

Tel. 2-0555—2-2386

ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.

Clothiers to Men and Boys

Hickey-Freeman Clothes

Accessories

823 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.

BIE

Certified Gemologist

5More Road 8-1514

7810 Fifth Avenue

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

Arme Employment Agency

340A NINTH STREET

NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN

Select Domestic and Commercial Help

Cooks, Couples Chambermaids Gen. House Workers

Referenced Help of All Nationalities Private Families

MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Printina A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate

From a card to a newspaper

THE OGILVIE PRESS

1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2428

Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Borough of Bronx

Now featuring the new

FEATHER Permanent Wave

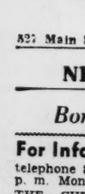
The modern way to a genuine oil permanent.

PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP

Telephone for an appointment

Fordham 4-7466 30 East Fordham Road

Borough of Manhattan



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NEW YORK

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'blue coal'

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NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

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GIFT CERTIFICATE

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$5 up

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'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

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SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

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Virginia 9-2110

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

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Over 500 Styles

Genuine Plate Glass **$1.98 to $60.00**

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Visit our showroom or Call for our designer

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Established Over 25 Years

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Reis and Munsing Underwear

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Plesser & Sons

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Gifts for Men in Service

Jarman Shoes Sportswear

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of Smart Individuality

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We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY

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We deliver Culver 481-482

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Laundered Coal

IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.

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City.....State.....

NEW YORK

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MO. 8-0394

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Also Costume Jewelry

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NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

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NEW YORK

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Christmas Cards

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Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold

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BOSTON STORE

UTICA, N. Y.

Jewelers or Merit

"It costs no more"

at

ROEDELS-JEWELERS

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
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Give the gift that will pay interest —not only in money, but in future security and human liberty.
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Watertown's Quality Store

Make her Christmas Merry with a Kelly Hat
KELLYS HAT SHOPS
FAMOUS FOR HEADSIZES STYLE QUALITY
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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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Always Low in Price
Come See!
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in STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
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$10.50 and $11
D. F. Murphy
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
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Hollywood Flower Shoppe
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Dolls, Games, Toys, Scooters
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Everything to Delight the Boy or Girl at Christmas Time
105 MAMARONECK AVENUE

YONKERS

Good Things to Eat
Always Low in Price
Come See!
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
25 WARBURTON AVENUE
YONKERS, N. Y.

HORTON'S
MEN'S WEAR
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459 SOUTH BROADWAY
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For Girls Through Teen Age
For Boys Through College

GIVE HER WHAT SHE WANTS A FUR COAT
from
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET
"We Bring New York to You"

Sey-Mour Shop
EST. 1930 423 SOUTH BROADWAY
Lingerie—Hostess Coats—Warm Robes
"Seymour" Hosiery—Gloves
Chinese and Domestic Handkerchiefs
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Experts in Permanent Waving Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main St. • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

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PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
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23 NORTH BROADWAY

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Reasonably Priced
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Fine Furniture Since 1877
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Underwear
Adam Hats
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 South Broadway
Corner of Lawrence Street

MAKE THIS A SLIPPER CHRISTMAS
Daniel Green for Women
L. B. Evans for Men
The Finest in Slippers
EDWARD C. PAARFUS
2 MANOR HOUSE SQUARE

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Daily Quotation

There is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humor.—DICKENS

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Apparently the scarcity in dealers' supplies of new foreign stamps, caused by censorship, is to continue for some time. If it were not for letter mail, dealers in the United States would be without any copies at all of many recent issues.

Only stamps salvaged from letters are available in the new Venezuelan values of 1 bolivar plum, 5-centimes dark green and 10-centimes scarlet. These stamps have the design showing a statue of Simon Bolivar used in previous issues.

There are limited supplies of the long-awaited Curacao airmails, issued on Oct. 20. These show a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina and come in 15 values, all bi-colored, including the 5-gulden shown here, which is in black and plum. Values are 10 cents to 10 gulden.

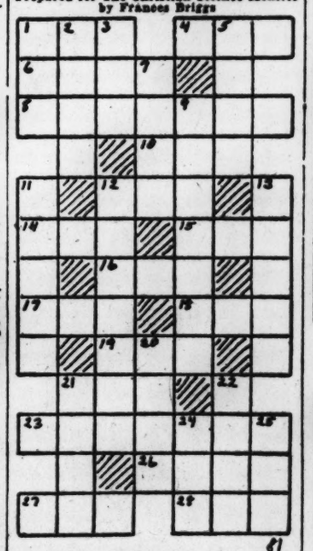
Only used stamps are as yet available for Brazil's new overprints in the changed currency of that nation. Values are now in cruzeiros (meaning Southern Cross) instead of the milreis system. The new currency, which uses a comma instead of a period (5,40 cr) will be simpler to understand than the former which was carried out to thousandths (as 5400). Incidentally, the overprints commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Vargas government, and use last year's airmail issue.

Bahrain is now overprinting the new India stamp, including the 4 annas brown with portrait of King George VI of Great Britain. Bahrain is a British protectorate in Arabia and always has used India's stamps, but previously used the issue of 1937. The 1941 series now in use is in 12 values. . . . The French mandated Cameroons in West Africa have issued two new values, 1 franc 50 plus 35 in green for regular postage, and 1.20 plus 1.80 yellow for airmail. These are verticals and show a man working over a map, certainly a timely design. . . . Now that the French island of Reunion has joined the De Gaulle forces, another issue of Free French stamps is in the offing. Such an issue certainly would be a collector's item. . . . American soldiers in Guadalcanal are sending home Japanese postcards, souvenir of American victories in the area. . . .

Great Britain is reissuing three standard stamps for coil use with the watermark sideways. This is the regular issue of 1941, with portrait of George VI, and the values are 1 penny vermilion, 2 penny orange, and 2½ penny ultramarine. These are "war shades," duller than usual.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Saluki is what?
4—Ibsen's mother—with necessary exaggeration—served as model for which of his characters?
8—What is aluminum sulphate?
9—What name is given to the little finger or toe?
10—Siesta is what?
13—Moist.
14—What is a clamorometer?
15—What State is south of Wisconsin (abbr.)?
16—If someone sent you a sequimbo, it would be what?
17—Shade tree.
18—What is Mrs. Mary Peerybingle called in "Cricket on the Hearth"?
19—What Philippine tree is prized for its greenish-white fruit?
21—Single thing.
23—Who is author of "Queen Sheba's Ring"?
26—What sea lies between Philippines and Borneo?
27—In original version, Cinderella wore slippers of what material?
28—What is broken waste or filling left in old workings of a mine?

Down
1—What is a bank or wall to hold back water?
2—Potpourri is what?
3—What is a pneumatic hammer called?
5—What is cantaloupe?
7—Opes are taken from what?
8—Who is heroine of Scott's narrative poem "Rokeby"?
11—If someone's gown was described as "terre-vert," it would be a shade of what?
12—City of Laramie is in what State of U. S.?
13—Frederick the Great played what musical instrument?
20—Mendigant does what?
21—On what island is Honolulu located?
22—What is a flat plinth of any width?
24—Poet Shelley was born in what month (abbr.)?
25—A drumbeat.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

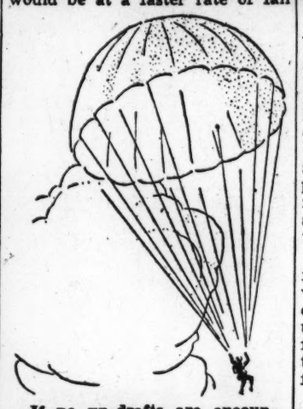
Did You Ever Wonder

At What Speed the Parachutist Strikes the Ground on Landing?

We know that without the parachute the velocity attained during a fall of any distance would be considerable. For instance, (if we disregard air resistance) in falling 256 feet (considered the lowest altitude for a safe parachute jump) the unaided jumper would attain a speed of 128 feet per second or more than 87 miles an hour.

With a parachute, however, this speed is cut down to a much more sedate pace. The speed of descent of a parachutist depends on three factors: (1) the weight of the jumper and equipment, (2) the size and shape of the parachute, and (3) the density of the air.

The denser the air, the greater resistance it offers to the passage of objects and the slower the rate of descent. Consequently, a 'chute-landing on a high mountain peak would be at a faster rate of fall than a landing at sea level, where the air is more dense.



If no up-drafts are encountered, a parachutist will fall 5,000 feet in about four minutes.

There are three sizes of military parachutes: 22 feet, 24 feet, and 28 feet in diameter when spread out flat. The 24-foot size is intended for the use of persons weighing less than 180 pounds, and the rate of descent ordinarily ranges from 16 to 24 feet per second. For persons weighing more than 180 pounds, the 28-foot parachute is recommended, with a landing speed ordinarily ranging from 14 to 20 feet per second.

The 22-foot parachute is used for the most part in conjunction with a second parachute of 28-foot diameter in a double parachute for use in training jumpers. The 22-foot parachute allows the jumper to fall at a rate of from 17 to 26 feet per second.

Thus we see that the parachutist strikes the ground on landing at a speed of around 15 miles an hour or less. The impact on striking the ground is comparable to that resulting from an unaided jump from a wall 5 to 10 feet high.

—W. P. Keasbey

Camera Club Portrait

Photo by Lyman Fisher

Ready for Action

Complete in Three Parts

An American acceeded to an English baronetcy, and, on his return to America with his family, clung with great tenacity to the English family name, Cave-Brown-Cave.

A friend, George Home, called on the Cave-Brown-Cave family in their Vancouver home. In the course of the evening, Mr. Home took to dropping two-thirds of the host's name.

"I say, old chap, don't call me Cave—my name, you know, is Cave-Brown-Cave."

Mr. Home promised not to err again in that respect, and quietly bided his time. At bit later, Mr. Cave-Brown-Cave began a remark with, "I say, Home, old fellow. . . ." ~ly to be corrected, gently:

"Don't call me Home, please. I much prefer to be called Home-Sweet-Home."

In Lighter Vein

Even the Youngsters

When Sandra, five years old, was asked by her grandfather if she was riding her tricycle much, she replied without a second's hesitation: "No, can't get the gas."

Not Talking

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, of Battle of Britain fame, tells how, traveling by train recently, he met a young officer of the American Air Force.

Sir Hugh, who was in civvies, asked the American how he was getting on and if he liked our machines. Gazing pointedly at a careless-talk notice, the airman replied coldly: "I haven't the least idea."—Answers.

Brevities

Detroit News: In countless ways, this Russian army is unlike any under the Czars. In the first place, fancy calling a first sergeant "Comrade."

Grit: Shipping firms spend a million dollars a year removing barnacles from ship bottoms. Would that we could remove them from government that cheaply.

Milwaukee Journal: A local noonday strategist claims to have called the North African turn in every detail, and wishes he had kept the tablecloth to prove it.

A Verse for Today . . .

That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine . . . But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ.
—EPH. 4:14, 15

Declined

The Treasury Department, income tax division, received the following letter from a lady: "I have received your application blank, but as I already belong to more organizations than I really should, I must decline at this time to join your income tax."—Exchange.

Americans in Britain

Stillwater, Minn.

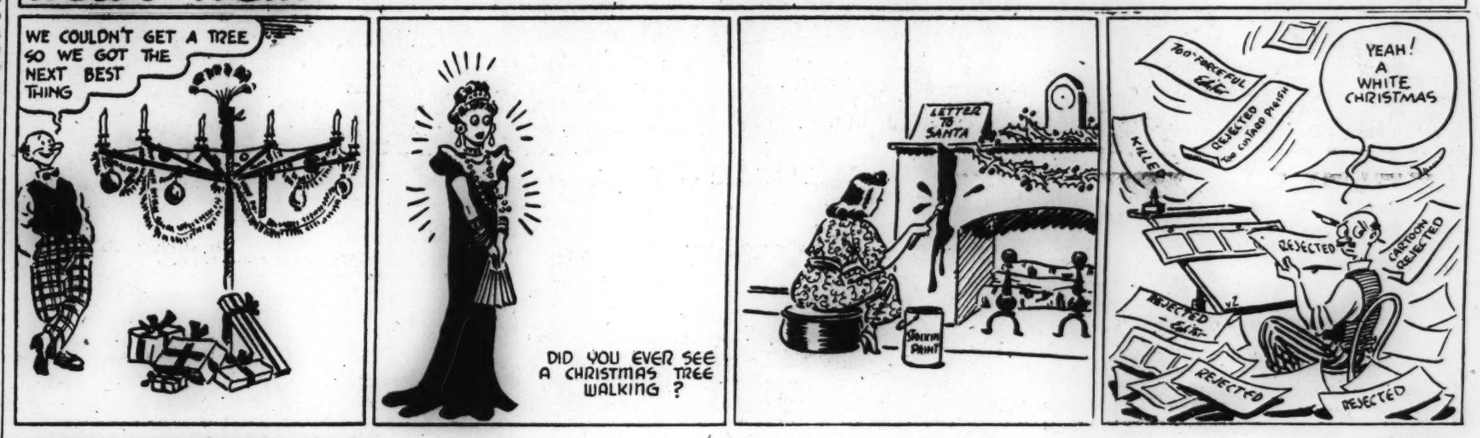
A young Minnesotan, former University football player, who is a pilot in the B-24 Bomber, now stationed in England, wrote a letter to his family in which he related the following experience:

He and one of his buddies went into a shop and asked for chocolate bars. The shopkeeper informed the boys that he couldn't sell them chocolate bars unless they had a ration card. Just as the boys were about to leave, an Englishwoman purchased two bars on her ration card and presented them to Bob and his friend.

The boys realized that she was making a real sacrifice, so they tried to decline her kind offer, but she insisted that they take the chocolate—said it was her only way of showing her deep appreciation for the presence in England of the American boys. Bob and his friend learned afterward that this gift constituted her entire month's chocolate ration.

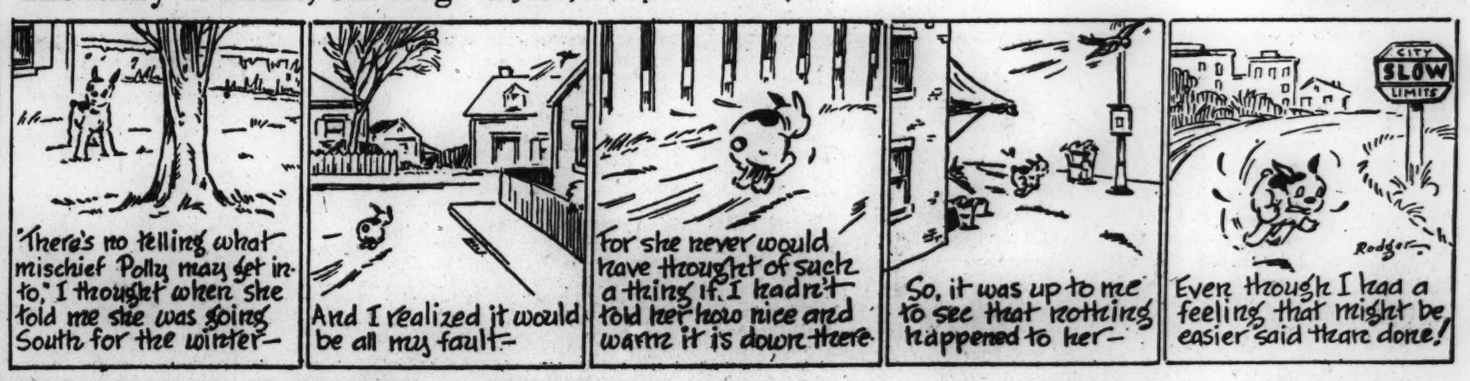
Bob assured his folks that the English people treat the American boys wonderfully well.

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK:- *With the supply of Christmas trees & lights limited we can still have a bright Christmas.*



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*S'no Snow* — BY LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyhow, It's Up to Me to Try!* — BY RODGERS


"There's no telling what mischief Polly may get into," I thought when she told me she was going South for the winter—
And I realized it would be all my fault—
for she never would have thought of such a thing if I hadn't told her how nice and warm it is down there
So, it was up to me to see that nothing happened to her—
CITY SLOW LIMITS
Even though I had a feeling that might be easier said than done!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Taking Stock in the Storeroom* — BY THE HAGERS

The cellar storeroom, every day,
Needs our attention right away.
Before the crowded shelves we stand.
And gaze at things Matilda canned.
The pickle keg we next inspect,
And apples from a box collect.
Matilda shouts, "I never knew
There was so much down there to do!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where Enemies Can Agree

Reports of negotiations toward unshackling of prisoners of war in Axis and United Nations camps are indeed welcome. Apparently some understanding has been reached which, barring untoward developments in the meantime, will relieve war prisoners of their bonds in the near future. Hope is shared not only by those who may have loved ones in prison camps but by all who appreciate the tremendous implications involved.

It is sometimes said that international law loses all force in time of war. This is a dangerous half-truth. If believed, it would discourage efforts to set up rules of conduct among the nations. The further effect of such belief could be likewise destructive: *standards* of conduct might also cease to exist.

As a matter of fact, violations of international law do occur in wartime. But the influence of the standards recognized in that law continues to benefit not only neutrals but the belligerents themselves, and especially innocent individuals both neutral and belligerent.

Acts against prisoners of war are usually taken by one belligerent in reprisal for some real or suspected wrong committed against its soldiers by the other. Often it is difficult to establish whether the "reprisal" was not in fact the first violation of humane custom, and more often than not the consequence of reprisal is counter reprisal. This is why framers of international conventions on treatment of war prisoners outlaw not only abuse of prisoners in the first instance but even reprisals for alleged abuse.

Unshackling of prisoners now bound would be a victory for law and humaneness under conditions which seem to threaten the very existence of these civilizing influences. It is a hope that all people of whatever nationality may share.

December Gray

December is more than the eldest of the family of months. It has singular beauty, enigmatic appeal. The landscape has lost the shades of brown which distinguised the season of Indian Summer. Over the earth has spread the blanket of blended grays which predominates until the snow has changed the gray to white.

There are gray days; days of dusky, murky gray; days of pearly, transparent gray. On the pasture hillsides and in the lowlands meadows the frost-laden, lambent grasses keep their silvery-gray tone through the short gray hours of daylight. Gray ice forms on the lakes, ponds, and rivers. Along the small brooks the smooth stones and the jagged rocks are covered with the intricate etchings of frozen gray spume.

Sometimes the sun breaks through the gray clouds; for a short time an intense light floods the countryside. The mountains and hills are revealingly clear in the cold air; the evergreens of the swamp seem a deeper, greener hue; the lichen-patterned, weather-beaten gray stone walls seem to cling closer to the earth. The farm homes along the valleys and on the hillsides nestle closely in their banked-foundation, winter mufflers. From their red chimneys spreading spirals of gray smoke climb slowly into the heavy air.

Earth is waiting—waiting patiently—for the time when the King of the Northland will stride over the mountains, plains, and valleys and fling handfuls of white snow to cover the grays of December.

An E for 4-H?

The 350,000 members of the 4-H Clubs of America have done a good job in this war year. Official figures, released at the recent National 4-H Congress in Chicago, show that their gardening projects netted 3,500,000 bushels of vegetables and fruits, an increase of 60 per cent over 1941.

In addition, poultry and livestock clubs have added substantially to the Nation's food. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the delegates: "The amount of food American farms produce next year may have a lot to do with how soon we win the final victory over Germany and Japan."

Farm boys and girls will be called upon more as the battle for food reaches a crisis next season. Plans are already made to close many schools early next spring so young people can help on the farms. The 4-H Clubs are well organized to act as a spearhead for young people in this essential war effort.

Sun Valley "Closed for the Duration," says a headline. But Sonja Henie happily glides on and on.

Don't Count on Spain

Those who think they see in Gen. Francisco Franco's latest public pronouncements assurances that Spain is not going to permit the Nazis to strike from Gibraltar at the flank of British-American forces in North Africa are fooling themselves. El Caudillo's speech to the Falangist Party Council was a mystical outgiving of political philosophy rather than a practical program of political action. General Franco's purposes may be read more clearly in the movements of his troops than in the flow of his oratory.

The latest reports on Spain's disposition of troops give the impression that those called up in the recent partial mobilization have gone in greater numbers to the Gibraltar area than to the northern border where they might deter a Nazi invasion. The fact is that Spain is on the brink of war and General Franco is bargaining with both sides.

However, the chances of his coming to terms with Britain and America seem slight. His personal fortunes are bound up too tightly with Axis domination of Europe. And the appeal of American food is less than it was two years ago.

Franco knows the Allies are unlikely to invade Spain; he has no such assurance about Hitler. But he can make it difficult even for the Nazis and probably is playing this political advantage to the limit. Hitler would have plenty of trouble with a long line of communications through Spain even were her Government and people most friendly. But if he could move in quietly and establish his forces around Gibraltar and in Spanish Morocco near the one rail supply line from Casablanca to Algiers, the Allies' position would be more than difficult.

Is such a new phase of "non-intervention" now under way? Fear of it may account for some of the Allied hesitations in North Africa, including Darlanism. Franco is looking for support internally. He has lost many of his original backers among the land owners and industrialists. His speech even indicates a possible effort to restore the monarchy and hints at serious divisions among the people and in the Falangist Party. For help from outside he would naturally turn, not to the Allies, but to the Vatican and to Hitler.

Evil Never Legitimate

Many Massachusetts citizens will view with repugnance a proposal advanced for consideration by the incoming Legislature to legitimize gambling parlors for the purpose of increasing State revenue.

Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, member-elect of the Governor's Council, has come forward with a plan whereby the Legislature would authorize the licensing of at least two bookie parlors in every city and town in the Commonwealth. The State would collect license fees ranging from $500 to $1,000, as local licensing authorities may determine.

Chief argument advanced by Mr. Barnes for this attempt to put the stamp of respectability on a racket is that more money is now wagered outside of the racetracks than inside and that the State should participate in the profits of these bookmakers.

Perhaps the most alarming feature of this proposal is that it indicates an unwholesome trend toward raising revenue through nourishing the gambling evil. This trend is further apparent in the constant effort of a minority group to establish a Government lottery.

The only ones who ever profit from gambling are the professionals who operate the rackets or concessions. They batten on a weakness of deluded humans. Rather than cater to this weakness and profit therefrom, the State should act to aid its citizens by stamping out the evil which drags them down.

Legislators who will have to decide how far the Commonwealth should go in seeking revenue from gambling will do well to remember that evil can never be legitimized.

One of our readers who lives in a great military center, where thousands of officers must keep well-groomed daily, hopes his dress suit, which he sent to the cleaners after Thanksgiving, will be back in time for the Christmas holidays.

The Lady Next Door says with indoors thermometers down to 65, it's no time for parting guests to take 37 minutes by the clock saying good-by with the front door standing wide open.

There's always a bright side. It's strawberry time in Australia, we hear.

The Bookshelf

What Does Gandhi Want?

T. A. Raman seems hopeful that by collecting Mr. Gandhi's main political utterances of the past three years in WHAT DOES GANDHI WANT? (New York: Oxford University Press. $1.25) he will clear away some of the prevailing confusion as to the Hindu leader's meaning. Possibly he succeeds in so far as Mr. Gandhi's creed is reducible to practical, political terms. But this leaves a wide margin of debatable ground.

Mr. Gandhi's pacifism closely resembles the non-resistance doctrines of the Sermon on the Mount—with this difference, that while the founder of Christianity was at pains to keep his religious precepts aloof from practical politics and "the things that are Caesar's," Mr. Gandhi becomes almost inextricably involved in both spheres. He demands that the British withdraw from India without feeling it in any way incumbent upon him to say how India, thus left to its own devices, would maintain security or order.

"Let the British entrust India to God, or in modern parlance to anarchy," he said last May. "Then all parties will fight one another like dogs, or will, when real responsibility faces them, come to a reasonable agreement." He explains later that he would hope for "some kind of provisional government to be set up. . . . Probably Congress, the (Moslem) League and the State representatives will come to a loose understanding" on its formation.

Equally loose and nebulous are his proposals for security. Being minus an army, India would resort to non-violent defense. Mr. Gandhi himself would offer to go and interview the Japanese—presumably as Mr. Chamberlain went to interview Hitler, and no doubt with similar results. He has already sent a note of stern reproof to Hitler without changing the Führer's plans or even getting a reply.

Nevertheless by non-violence India would add "inches to its moral stature." "Let the world know the great bravery of the French statesmen (Pétain, Laval, et al.) in suing for peace." How much better if the British people would "invite Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini . . . to take possession of your beautiful island."

Apart from the questionableness of attempting to argue that the moral stature of the French people, who yielded, is soaring above that of the British and the Chinese and other peoples who resisted, one wonders if de Gaulle and Chiang Kai-shek and the resisters are not carrying out the precepts of Mr. Gandhi's Bible better than Pétain and Laval. "But if thou wilt not carry on this righteous warfare," says the Bhagavad Gita in a verse quoted on Mr. Raman's title page, "then wilt thou, casting away thine own duty and thine honor, incur sin."

The British authorities are firmly convinced that Mr. Gandhi rejected the Cripps offer because he was loath to take over responsibility for the nation at such a critical moment. This assumption can neither be proved or disproved by Mr. Raman's excerpts. A point that the author does bring out is that Mr. Gandhi felt that were India to join the Allies in the struggle, the whole cause of non-resistance would be lost. Otherwise the Mahatma flounders in a maze of inconsistencies—at times approving the cause of the Allies; more often uttering pronouncements that might have come as well from the subtle polemics of Dr. Goebbels. H. J. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

His Guidance and Protection

May from the bottom of every heart every day go forth a fervent prayer to Almighty God that these soldier champions of ours shall have His help, comfort, guidance, and high protection, that they may do those things which they have set out to do.

We shall be resolved that they shall not come home cynical, disillusioned, and brittled by war but shall come home clean and strong, and with a consciousness of duty well done and that quality of American citizenship that they may bind up the Nation's wounds and hold intact our country's great ideals.—FRENCH QUINN of Decatur, Ill., as quoted in the *Fort Wayne* (Ind.) *Journal-Gazette*.

Praise for American Field Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The American Field Service wishes to express through your columns its gratitude to its countless friends: to The Christian Science Monitor whose editors and contributors have so often told of our work and our needs; to the members of our Committee whose support has been invaluable; to our many contributors whose generosity has made our work possible; and to all the parents whose sons are now serving with their ambulances at the front on the African desert, where the rout of Rommel's army has sent a thrill through everyone. We also want to extend our deepest sympathy to the families of those who are numbered among the casualties. You all may rest assured that these men, whose ages range from 17 to 63 and many of whom have been decorated for bravery, have fulfilled our highest hopes. This is shown by the following letter, one of many received from high ranking officers:

HQ 2NZ DIV.
5 Oct. 42

Officer Commanding
American Field Service,
General Headquarters,
Middle East.

My dear Colonel Richmond:

It has been my intention to write to you ever since the 2 N. Z. Division came out of the line, but unfortunately this has been delayed by a short spell in Hospital.

The purpose of this letter is not a mere polite acknowledgment of services but a desire to express a genuinely sincere and warm appreciation of everything done by the Officers and men of your Service whom we consider it an honor to have had with us.

The two and a half months of this happy association were difficult and strenuous for all, but they served to establish a firm bond between your men and our own.

Casualties amongst AFS men inevitably occurred but considering the eager way in which AFS drivers persistently volunteered to "get in amongst it," I think we may consider it fortunate that losses were not heavier.

The truest judges of worth are the soldiers themselves and in this respect I can assure you that our own drivers with whom your men worked, all officers and men of the N. Z. Medical Services and most important of all, the wounded, expressed nothing but admiration and praise for the AFS.

These sentiments I most heartily endorse, and on behalf of the Commanding General and members of the 2 N. Z. Division I would once again express our deepest gratitude to the officers and men of the AFS as a result of whose tireless service so many New Zealand lives have undoubtedly been saved.

Yours sincerely,
P. A. ARDAGH, Colonel, NZMS (Signed)

The American Field Service which dates back to the Battle of the Marne owes its present activity largely to three Harvard graduates who met following the declaration of War in 1939 and laid their plans. These men, all AFS drivers in the last World War were Stephen Galatti of New York, Director General; Col. Ralph S. Richmond of Milton, who is in command of all our men in Africa, and the late W. Deford Bigelow of Boston, who was chairman of the New England Committee. It is largely due to the untiring energy and devotion of these three men to a great cause that the AFS through the fine work of its volunteer ambulance drivers is now even surpassing its fine record made in the first World War, when they transported from the front line over 500,000 French wounded.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE
S. PRESCOTT FAY
Vice-Chairman for New England
Boston

One Advance That Isn't Being Checked

It Blows Somebody Good

A Dispatch From the Farm

Poets have always done well by the wind—which they pronounce wind—and after today I am in favor of more poetry and less wind. O wild west wind, thou breath of Autumn's being, I wish you would hush up and let me go about my work.

Long ago Bill's Jim Coombs of Carter's Corner was becalmed with his sailing vessel down around the Solomons, and the crew sat around for two weeks without a breath stirring. About that time Bill's Jim fished in his pocket and drew out a silver shilling. He tossed it overboard with a flourish and called at the sky, "Give us a shillin's worth o' wind!"

Almost immediately the water ruffled, the limp sails vibrated. Soon a fair breeze scudded. In an hour Bill's Jim was in the middle of the worst hurricane he ever saw. And before morning a typhoon had stripped sails, spars, yards and masts. When the storm abated Bill's Jim stood on deck amid the wreckage and commented, "If I'd a-knowed wind was so cheap, I'd not a-bought so much!"

The wind has been very cheap today. At dawn the air was quiet and white frost covered everything. During breakfast the windows rattled a bit, and in an hour we knew we were in for a windy day—a day to prompt real down-east description. My uncle used to claim that the wind blew his hat against the barn and held it there four days. In fact, Uncle spent a good deal of his time inventing stories about the wind. Once a loose clapboard had vibrated over a knothole, and the barn had whistled "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Another time he had winnowed his Jacob's Cattle beans, and the wind had not only cleaned out the chaff but had blown the spots away—thus was derived a new and improved bean known as Laban's Spotless. Nobody ever accused Uncle of downright improvisation, they merely agreed that he had a novel way of being truthful about gusty weather.

No doubt the wind serves a useful chore in nature—aside from inspiring poets. It sails boats, and turns windmills, and brings fresh showers for the thirsting flowers, and dries the wash, and improves the quality of the ozone. But it is possible to have too much of a good thing, and for my part it takes very little wind to satisfy me.

That is because few farm jobs are conveniently accomplished in a high wind. Any breeze at all is too much for planting carrots. Hay dries well on a windy day, but too much wind makes it hard to pitch and doubles the time on the rake. Laying roofing paper requires little breeze, but I notice I am usually crawling about in a disturbance of gale force—either real or fancied. Everyone likes a little sweet cider, but the wind always seems to blow off more apples than we can press. Unexpected things happen in a wind, too—sometimes the barn door will slap shut in your face and smash a whole basket of eggs. Today my woodpile blew down, too. I have never entirely liked the whining of the telephone lead-in wire—which pulls against the side of the house on the violin principle and sounds like someone strangling a wholly unwilling pussycat. Avoiding the common crowd—traditionally a rural virtue—is difficult, too. Upwind surges of conversation keep us in touch with our neighbors. One man talks to his horses eloquently, and each syllable slaps on our ears like a baseball hitting the center-field fence. Today a woman up on the hill combed out her hired girl and the hired girl got mad and quit—a dramatic exchange that held us spellbound for a quarter of an hour and a quarter of a mile. And once again I made my windy-day promise to go up tomorrow and grease the Merrick windmill—it sounds like a flock of geese on the way home from a fireman's muster.

No—I fear I do not share the poet's love for a good stout wind. Out of today came only one fully pleasurable moment. At supper I was told, "I know how a windy day gets you down—so I made a mince pie."

I saw you toss the kites on high,
And blow the birds about the sky,
And bake for me a hot mince pie.

JOHN GOULD

The Wide Horizon

The G. O. P. Hires a Builder

By Frederick W. Carr

The new chairman of the Republican National Committee, Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa, is an organizer. His selection probably means that the next Presidential campaign will find the Republican Party organized as far as this can be done in the next two years.

Building up of the party machinery is a vital thing in politics. Good organization reaches down into the precincts and gets the voters to the polls on election day.

In September of 1935 Mr. Spangler led the Republican Party in the Middle West into the compaign of 1936 many months ahead of the customary schedule. Being the long-range party worker that he is, his chairmanship practically starts the mechanics of the 1944 campaign as of this week.

When the campaign formally opens in the spring of 1944, the Republican Party will doubtless present the best party lineup at that stage it has seen in recent Presidential years, if Mr. Spangler can manage it.

It has been a long time since the Republican Party has had this kind of a chairman. The office has had two sides—organization and policy. Many other party leaders join in making party policy. When a Presidential candidate is nominated, he usually picks his own national chairman. Hence Mr. Spangler's term will run only to the next Republican National Convention, unless he is then renamed to direct the election drive.

But in the handling of the party organization without which no candidate can be elected, the national chairman is the key man. Sometimes a party gets a good organizer, such as the Democrats had in James A. Farley, and sometimes it doesn't. Just now the Republican Party particularly needs tuning up, because so long out of power. Enthusiasm fades and organization deteriorates when the opposition holds office year after year. Putting the pieces together again calls for much detail, persistence and knowledge of men and methods.

Mr. Spangler knows the job, has the time for it, and goes in for politics not for profit, but because he likes it. Politics is his hobby.

He has not made a business of politics, and is not the exceptional political manager that Mr. Farley was as Democratic chairman. He is not outstanding as an orator, but national chairmen are not picked for their eloquence. He is no phenomenon, but a steady digger with a sense of the need for preparedness and a thorough understanding of the importance of the party precinct worker. While he will need a lot of help, he is the kind that welcomes it.

The Iowan is a lawyer of Cedar Rapids. He has just the sort of law office to be expected—substantial as befits a leading attorney in a well-to-do city in a rich agricultural State, but small as rated with the major law offices in the big cities.

He has come up through all the routine jobs in politics. Though his political experience extends beyond thirty years and he has been offered political appointments, he has never held public office. He preferred to stay in his profession.

Mr. Spangler became known outside of Iowa for the first time when he originated the Republican "grass roots" movement in 1935. His party had been so completely flattened out by the first Roosevelt victory in 1932 that Mr. Spangler felt the Republicans could not possibly wait until June of the next Presidential campaign and expect to get anywhere with a few months' work.

He pioneered in urging a pre-convention Republican revival. While many eastern Republicans did not respond, Midwest party leaders joined in a "grass roots" conference at Springfield, Ill., in June of 1935, just a year earlier than the regular Republican convention. Again on their own initiative they set up western headquarters in Chicago three months later, with Mr. Spangler in charge.

During the 1940 campaign he was home again and as national committeeman helped to bring back Iowa to the Republicans after its going Democratic for the two previous elections. Born on an Iowa farm and owning two farms, he knows the farmers, and can be expected to strengthen his party's appeal to them.

As the public conceives of politicians, Mr. Spangler is not of that type. He is cordial but no backslapper, not a publicity seeker, aggressive for the party but not for himself, mild, direct, honest, practical, persistent, and a lover of the Republican Party.

The Republican Party cannot be sure of finding the candidate and issues to capture popular support in 1944, but it has now gone a long way toward making sure that it will have an effective national organization.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.